WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,989—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st July.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 16th July.

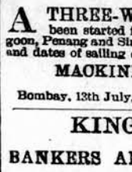
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Carepa	15th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP'S MALTED FOOD

FOR CHILDREN,
INVALIDS,
CONVALESCENTS
AND THE AGED.

A FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

This perfectly Malted Food is fully digested, absolutely free from starch, dissolves freely in water or milk, and forms an excellent NATURAL FOOD.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO.'S HIGH CLASS BRANDIES

FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Cash	Special Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	86 0		77 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 4		6 8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 10		3 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52 8		47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" "	44 8		40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	38 0		34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	27 0		24 0

Also MOUNIE'S, HENNESSEY'S and EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

Detailed Price List on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH TEAK FOR WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY.

SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the BURMAH TEAK required for one year for works carried out under the Baroda City Executive Engineer and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on 27th instant, when they will be opened. Each Tender to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000, British earnest money, without which it will not be considered. Specifications and conditions of contract may be seen in the office of the undersigned or will be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed :—"Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

July 13, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14th days from this day ; otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, and such claim will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. together with the tenement or building, out-houses, servants' quarters and stables standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 7,701, Street Nos. 68, all which premises are situate at the north side of the Victoria Lane at Byculla, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public passage, on or towards the West by a Public passage, on or towards the North by land now belonging to Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and on or towards the South by the Victoria Lane, aforesaid, and are now in the occupation of the American Mission—Dated at Bombay, this 14th day of July, 1900.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER CHATOORBHOOJ MANJI and BAI MANABAI, widow of MANAJI GIRDHAR, have contracted TO SELL the following property. All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale, gift charge or any other manner whatsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in third Kolbhat lane or Kalbadevi Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 461, new No. 35, old survey No. 24, and new survey No. 122 and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1898, 1352, 1353, 1354 and Street No. 96, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by the said 3rd Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Jugmohundas Jumnadas on or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Manabai and Chatterbhooj Munjee, and

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Bachoobai, wife of Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Kolbhat Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3155, and Street No. 3, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Hurjiwan, on or towards the West by the property of the said Bachoobai, on or towards the North by the said 3rd Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Kilachand Purshonm.—Dated at Bombay, this 14th day of July 1900.

EDGELOW GULABCHUND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

A GREAT INDIAN COUGH CURE!

LYNSOLA.

POSSESSES an extraordinary Property for the cure and relief of Cough, however obstinate and troublesome. Is an effective Remedy for Cold, Influenza, Whooping cough, Asthma, Bronchites and Diseases of the Respiratory organs. Sore Throat, Hoarseness and tickling sensation disappear in few doses. Annas 12 only.

MADON SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE,

Complete in every respect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES, COMBINED RAILWAY AND GRAND STAND TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA on SATURDAY, the 21st, on THURSDAY, the 26th and again on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1900, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Extra Race Meeting, as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Dep. 11 20	Poona	Dep. 19 20
Poona	Arr. 14 45	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 23 5

A DINING CARRIAGE will be attached to these Special Trains and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey to First Class Passengers desiring to have meals in the Trains.

The Special combined Tickets for Train and Race Course and the Tickets for meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay on the previous day.

For reduced fares and other particulars see the notice exhibited at Stations or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of July, 1900.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13, 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Noosrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 65, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, RICE IN BAGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 57 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, tents, furniture, brass pipes, grain sweepings, waste papers, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF KHANDIA STREET, OR NAGPADA TANK STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property on MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver in Suits Nos. 39 and 636 of 1897, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Esmail Nensey.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with a dwelling house situate on the west side of Khandia Street or Nagpada Tank Street, near Mustan Tank Road, admeasuring about 3-0 7-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 2123, 2175, 2174, new No. 9164, old Survey Nos. 1-2557, 2-2557 and 2568, new Survey No. 4033, Municipal Ward Nos. 598, 599, Street No. 26-1-2), and bounded on the east by the said Khandia Street or Nagpada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Mahomed Sajan, and on the south by the property of Durgha Mussanna Saheb, which premises are subject to a lease dated 27th April, 1894, from Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai to Ismail Nensey, for 10 years from 1st May, 1894, at the annual rent of Rs. 360.

Details of particulars of the abovenamed property and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned or from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, or Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, iron safe, carpets 15 by 9ft., office table, Ottoman flower stand, teapoy, etc.

1 rich toned grand cottage piano by Soundy, almost new, the property of the late Mr. F. Dawson.
1 cantant resonante cottage piano by Rose and Co,
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 large size English cooking stove with chimneys and water tank.

By order of the concerned—Gold oven faced and hunting watches, gold watch guards, diamond and ruby rings, diamond, ruby and pearl brooch, rings, etc.

On account of the concerned—An invoice of fancy table and wall 15 days clocks

On account and at the risk of the Insurance Company :—
171 C.F, 115-117,—3 cases each 1,000 pieces metal Polish,
On account of the concerned :—
2 hogsheads 118 Imperial Gallons Port,
2 hogsheads 119 Imperial Gallons Port.
2 hogsheads 119 Imperial Gallons Port
By order of the concerned, ex s.s. Stolzenfels, B.M. and S. 9110-15—6 cases toys.

AT 2 P.M.

Several pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 Bicycle wheel mail phaeton in good order.
1 Calcutta built office shigram by Dykes,
2 strong built second hand office shigrams.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double seated circular brougham.
1 bay waler mare going in harness.
1 Madras built brougham by Simpson.
And any other carriages, and horses which are offered.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Damodher Lakhmidas, the executor of the will of the late Lakhmidas Morarji and on account and at the risk of Sha Madhoji Dawchand ;—

1 share of Queen Spinning and Weaving Co.
1 share of Presidency Mills Co.
1 share of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co.
4 shares of Bezar Manufacturing Co,
2 shares of Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first and if not sold off in one lot each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3731 (2) and Street, Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 734 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage, and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 8A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Ruslim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Jan Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Dayaram Jugjiwan and others, the following property :—

All those four pieces or parcels of Pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises, standing on the first portion thereof containing 147 square yards or thereabouts and hereinafter particularly described, one moiety of which pieces or parcels of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 623, new No. 2894, old Survey Nos 666 and 6-11 88, and new Survey Nos. 1711, 1713, 1716, and 1724, and is standing in the name of Withoba Gunnapa, and the other moiety whereof is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 623 and 623, new Nos. A-2834 and 2895, old Survey Nos. 6-1136, 6-1136, 6-1136, and 6-1136 and new Survey Nos. 1711, 1713, 1716, and 1724 and is standing in the name of Withoba Gunnapa, situate and being at Patakwady, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and formerly in the occupation of the said Sunker Bhawoo Honerao and his tenant, the first portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 147 square yards and together with the said messuage, tenement, dwelling house standing thereon, is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No, 1141, and Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and is bounded as follows : On the east by the property of Appaji Gopal, on the west by the Patakwady Lane aforesaid, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Ramji Manoba, the second portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 54 square yards and is leased to Ismailji Currimji at the yearly rent of Rupees eight and annas twelve, and on which stands a house belonging to the said Ismailji Carimji, and which is bounded as follows : On the east by the house of Ardaji and Marooti Poonjaji, on the west by the property of the said Ismailji Carimji, on the north by the property of Narso Sakarkar, and on the south by the public passage, the third portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 10s square yards and is leased to Ardaji and Marooti Poonjaji at the yearly rent of Rupees sixteen and annas eight, and on which stands a house belonging to the said Ardaji and Marooti Poonjaji, and which is bounded as follows : On the east by the property of Bori Rahimoola, on the west by the house of the said Bori Ismailji Carimji, and on the north by by the property of the said Naroo Sakarkar, and on the south by the public passage, and on the fourth portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 65 square yards and is leased to Runchore Mooljі at the yearly rent of Rupees ten, and on which stands a house belonging to the said Runchore Mooljі, and which is bounded as follows : on the east by the property of the said Runchore Mooljі, on the west by the property of Ramji Nagoo Moray, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee & Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their Offices, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Church Gate Street, next to Singer and Co., (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, rich real cut glasswave, best plated, ware, transparent porcelain ware, one marble clock, life size oil painting of Prince and Princess of Wales, marble pedestal, copper and brass utensils, iron safes, organ amps, reading books, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the deceased Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Band Secretary, 25 Bombay Rifle the following band instruments, viz., B♭ Clarionets, B♭ Cornet, E♭ Clarionet, Piccolo E♭ and F♭, B♭ Circular Basses, Tenor Trombones, E♭ Horns, Bass Clarionet, Alto Clarionet, B♭ Baritone, Euphoniums, Busson, Slide Trombone, C Clarionet, Trngale, Chimos, Cymbal, Trumpet, Cuckoo.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 16th July, 1900.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAYS COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.
KAYS CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits. Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits. Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suitings just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a full-size MAIL-PHAETON in perfectly good order. Apply soon to Mr. PESTONJI B. PRESS, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

REAL PORCELAIN DINNER, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets from Lamages, France, offered at Manufacturer's Price to clear Stock during sale at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Re.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Tempie	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,969 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 15 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only,

NOTICES.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 17th July, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

20, Queen Gardens, Poona, 9th July, 1900.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June, 1900, have THIS DAY been posted,

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Termins, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

NOTICE.

JOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the Partnership which existed between the Undersigned and TRICUMDAS CALLIANJEE, DAMODHER CALLIANJEE and KHIMJEE CALLIANJEE and which carried on business in the name and style of HURIDAS JEEVRAJ & Co. at Bombay and Calcutta was DISSOLVED on the 30th day of Chaitrur Vad S. 1956 and from that day the Undersigned has been carrying on his business in his OWN NAME in BOMBAY ONLY.—Dated 10th July, 1900.

HURIDAS JEEVRAJ.

WE hereby give notice that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the HYDRABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED, for the sale in the Bombay Presidency of THAT COMPANY'S COAL (SINGARENI) and are prepared to accept offers for contracts for ready and forward delivery.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, Reuter's office Building.
July 7, 1900.

WALDHEIM, BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS in a LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE; healthiest situation, large grounds and bracing climate. MELLES HEISS (17 year's residence in England) receive a limited number of daughters of gentlemen; careful instruction by competent staff of professors and mistresses. Individual attention; physical training. Inclusive terms for Indian children. References kindly permitted to Herr Dr. LIEBENDORFER, late Medical Missionary of Calicut, now Stuttgart and to English parents.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 9,11,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 171 and 172 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 26th June, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 25th July, 1900. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of August, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st June, 1900.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., namely, Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45, per quarter Share has been declared and made payable on and after 23rd July to Shareholders whose names are in the register on 16th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th November, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES for the Civil and Military Police in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April 1901 to the 31st March 1903.

Further particulars, together with the Schedules of the different articles required, will be published in August, 1900, in the official Gazettes of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms. Copies of the forms and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

G. T. ROBINSON, Capt.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 21st June, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th July 1900, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lilladhar Valubhdass as a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1900 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought onward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd July 1900 to 16th July 1900, both days inclusive.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY.

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-34m., 6-4a. Low water, 7-13m., 8-9a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, Ahmednagar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 18th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

THEFT AT THE COLABA DEPOT.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Quarter-Master of the Gordon Highlanders, who is at present staying at the Colaba Depot en route to England, has reported to the police that, on Thursday afternoon, she hung a small leather bag containing £15 on a nail in her room and about half-an-hour after she discovered the money stolen.

ROBBING A VETERINARY SURGEON.—Mr. Charles Stephens, a Veterinary Surgeon, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday night, a silver half hunter watch and a steel chain with a charm, the shape of a horse's head, attached and a pair of silver sleeve links, of the total value of Rs. 90, were stolen from his bedroom.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday, there were five deaths at Lower Damaun, being two from starvation, one from small-pox, one from fever and one from cholera at Kharawad, where several persons have been attacked. It is, however, expected that the heavy rain of Thursday will bring down the mortality of Lower Damaun, except caused by starvation. On Friday morning, three unclaimed dead bodies were found on the Katheria main road.

A DAY LIGHT BURGLARY.—Purbhoodas Bhugwandas, who resides at Dadysett Agiary Street, has made a report to the police that during the absence of himself and his wife from home, on Friday afternoon, some one entered the room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole from a cupboard, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 335. The thief seemed to have gone straight to the cupboard, which contained the ornaments, and it is evident that he was aware of the household arrangements.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A NATIVE JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE.—A very enjoyable entertainment was given on Saturday evening, at the Connaught Hotel Annexe, Esplanade, by the native members of the legal profession in this city in honour of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on their being appointed as officiating Judge of the Small Causes Court and officiating Presidency Magistrate respectively. Mr. D. D. Davar occupied the chair, and spoke in enlogistic terms of the guests of the evening in proposing their toast and congratulating them on their preferment.

THEFT BY A PARSI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Curseji Merwanji, a Parsi youth, was charged with the theft of a copper measure, belonging to Mohna Ladha, a dealer in grain. It appeared from the evidence that, on Friday last, the accused went to the complainant's shop in Old Sonapore Lane, and asked for samples of wheat. Complainant showed him some samples, which the accused rejected, and a few minutes later while the former was attending to other customers he made away with a seer measure. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Janu Natha, a mill-hand, was charged by Mr. A. F. Bhownuggree, sub-Inspector Abkari Department, with importing into Bombay a bottle of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. The accused arrived in Bombay from Bandora on Friday evening and alighted at the Dadur station. On his luggage being examined at the station, a bottle of country liquor was found concealed in a quantity of meat. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—An inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon, at Frere Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of one Rama, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a cart-driver and resided in a bullock stable at Sholapore Street, Mandvie. On Friday afternoon, Rama was driving his cart loaded with bags of grain along Frere Road, and as the cart arrived opposite the Lohana Fever Hospital, it began to rain. The deceased while attempting to pull some tarpaulins from under his seat, to cover the bags of grain, he lost his balance and fell off his seat. Both the wheels of the cart passed over his chest and he was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kanayalal Suklal, a cashier in the employ of Kevalchand Bholanath, a shroff, having his place of business at Shaik Memon Street, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,767 belonging to his master. The evidence showed that on the 20th February last, the complainant came to Bombay from Jeypore in consequence of certain information received by him, and on examining his cash-book he found that the cash was short by Rs. 1,767. He then examined the cash-book for the previous year, and a further deficit of Rs. 305 was discovered. A warrant was issued against the accused a week ago, and he was arrested at Rutlam. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MONSTER TURTLES IN BOMBAY.—A curious exhibition of monster turtles is available for the citizens of Bombay at present. The Government s. s. Canning has come here with five turtles from the Seychelles for Baron Rothschild of England, who has made a remarkable collection of such creatures. They are in size as big as a carriage wheel; and the largest of them, which even a big cart is not large enough to carry, is 321 lbs. in weight. Two of the five creatures are males and three females. They are found only in Seychelles and live on land, subsisting on grass. They will only be kept a few days in Bombay and will then be sent on to England. They are the first arrivals of their kind in this city, and it struck Dr. Pollen and Captain Goodridge to turn their presence to the benefit of the Indian Famine Fund by exhibiting them at a charge of one anna per visitor. On Saturday they were exhibited at the Fort Custom House and realised a collection of Rs. 50. Yesterday they were exhibited at the bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, occupied by Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangir, C. I. E.; and arrangements have been made for a further exhibition of them at Boree Bunder and Bhendy Bazar.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Parel Road, regarding the death of Goonaji Ramaji, aged about forty years, a labourer, employed at that mill. On Friday afternoon the deceased and other labourers were engaged in removing a cylinder which had been placed on a truck. A chain was attached to the truck and drawn by a winch worked by a number of labourers. The deceased and three other labourers had crowbars to help the wheels and they placed blocks of wood under the crowbars, against the wheels. One of the wheels of the truck suddenly broke and the cylinder fell off and was thrown back. On seeing the wheel going down, the deceased left his crowbar and ran to the right side of the truck, but was caught by the cylinder as it was falling. Some of the labourers came and a screw jack was brought and the cylinder was raised. On being extricated from under the cylinder, the deceased was found to be dead. Both his legs were fractured and his right arm severed. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Caloo Nursing, a Hindu, was placed by Inspector Gannon, on a charge of having, in January last, committed the murder of one Bhaichund Chatoor. The accused, it appears, is a native of Kohada, a place in the Sidhpore District, in the Baroda territory. About six months ago he murdered Bhaichund by cutting him in two by means of a drawn sword owing to some jealousy over a woman. After committing the deed the murderer absconded from the village and no trace of him could be obtained. A few days ago the Baroda Police, having heard that the accused had taken refuge in Bombay, deputed a native police officer with the description of the man wanted. The officer saw Inspector Gannon of the Bombay Police and they both started an inquiry, and eventually ascertained that the accused was a convict undergoing a term of twenty-one days rigorous imprisonment, in the Common Prison, Bombay, awarded to him by a Presidency Magistrate on a charge of pick-pocketing at Sindhi Gully. Inspector Gannon took the officer of the Baroda Police to the Prison, where the latter identified the accused as the man, who was wanted at Baroda. It was ascertained that the accused's term of sentence was to expire on Saturday morning. On his discharge from the jail on that day, the man was put under arrest by the Bombay Police. Inspector Gannon applied for a remand, pending receipt of orders from the Baroda authorities. The application was granted.

JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Baboo Abdool Rahiman, a Mahomedan lad, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing nine gold buttons, a silver watch and sundry other articles, of the value of Rs. 78, the property of Cassum Ganji, who resides at Samuel Street. Ismail Hussan and Jivraj Mooljee were charged with dishonestly receiving the stolen property. On the 12th instant the police received certain information and in consequence of which they raided a house at Ripon Road and found all the accused with the property. The police enquiries elicited the facts that on the previous night the first accused entered the complainant's house through an open window by scaling waste-water pipes which ran right up from the bottom of the adjoining gully to the roof of the house. The two other accused stood in the gully, keeping a watch. After passing through several rooms, the thief entered the bed-room. Here he came upon two bundles, containing the above property, and made off with them, making his exit in the same way as he had entered the house. He gave the bundles with their contents to his two companions who were below watching. The next day they were dividing the booty amongst themselves, when the police came upon them. The second and third accused were old offenders, having been in jail three times. It had also transpired that the third accused had come out of the jail only four days before the commission of the theft. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to receive twelve stripes, No. 2 to six months' and No. 3 to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Hoorbai, a Khoja girl, aged about twelve years. On Friday afternoon, one Ballabhoy Ameerbhoy, a dealer in potatoes having his shop in Lahore Street, saw the deceased girl sitting on the *otta* of a house opposite crying. The girl had spasms and on being asked if she would like to have some tea or anything to eat, she replied in the negative. She complained of a severe pain in her abdomen and seemed to be uneasy. She said she was a resident of Bhownagar and had no relatives in Bombay. She was getting spasms especially when she saw any man with a black coat on. She wanted people who had collected around her to go away and not to look at her. About 8 o'clock that evening her condition became worse and the police sent her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. She died a few hours after admission. Dr. A. Lafond, House Surgeon to the Hospital, said that, on admission, the deceased was found to be suffering from intensely severe and painful tetanic spasm, affecting all the muscles of the body. He was of opinion that death was due to nux-vomica poisoning. The house-surgeon further stated that after admission the girl gave her name as Hoorbai. She said that her father and mother had died about a month ago at Bhownagar, whence she arrived in Bombay, a few days ago. The deceased seemed to be well nourished and her clothes were clean. She had one anna and one pice. She did not seem to be a mendicant girl. Further inquiry was then adjourned by the coroner.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Esoofali Ismailji and Abdool Ali Kurrimbhoy were charged with cheating in respect of a supply to the Bombay Municipality of kegs containing paint bearing the Falcon Brand trade-mark of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Municipal solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, defended the accused.

Ali Mahomed Abdool Hoosen, accused's purchasing agent, was further cross-examined by Mr. Brown with regard to the supply of one hundredweight of Wilkinson's chocolate paint. He said the supply was made in October, 1899, and it was purchased from Tyebali Mulla Nazarali. All the paint that was supplied to the municipal stores was purchased from Tyebali. It was possible that during witness's absence from Bombay, or when he was otherwise engaged, the paint might have been supplied by Hassun Ali. Notwithstanding the fact that the entry in regard to the paint question appeared in his bazar-supplies book, it was quite possible that the supply might not have been made by him. Hassun Ali might as well have made it himself. Whenever witness made a purchase from Tyebali he used to sign for it in the latter's book. The stores were despatched to the Municipal Workshops as soon as the purchase was made. Witness was shown Tyebali's shop-book, but he could not point out any entry in regard to the one hundredweight of chocolate paint. Witness knew of occasions when some paints had to be taken back from the stores; that was done owing to their being disapproved for being "soft" or "hard," or for some such reason. There was no dispute about the "chhap" or the brand. Witness was able to say that there was no man of the name of Alibhai Rajbhai who was or who had ever been in his master's service. He could not explain how an apology signed in that name got into the hands of Mr. Smetham, Messrs. Wilkinson's solicitor. Alibhai's name was given by Tyebali, who was called to accused's shop and asked to explain why he had brought disgrace on them by giving a supply of inferior quality. Tyebali then gave up Alibhai Rajbhai's name as the person who supplied that sort of stores. Wilkinson's varnish could be had in the bazar in any quantity, but the vermillion powder in skin used to be bought from the office of Mr. T. L. Roberts, representative in Bombay, of Messrs. Wilkinson. Although he purchased the vermillion direct from Mr. Roberts he never asked that gentleman whether paints could be bought from his office and what their prices were. Witness did not remember nor could he say whether prior to dispute Hussan Ali bought the chocolate paint from Mr. Roberts' office.

Re-examined by Mr. Robertson, witness said Wilkinson's supply was indented for from his master since about eight or ten months ago. His information about Rajbhai Alibhai affair was derived from Tyebali. Before Wilkinson's stores were relinquished Hubbock's and Blundell and Spence's stores, which were higher priced and of a better quality, used to be asked for by the Municipality.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Robertson applied for and obtained permission to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Waldt, store-keeper of the Municipal Workshops, was then cross-examined by Mr. Robertson with regard to the supply by the accused of Wilkinson's paint. Mr. Hewett, superintendent of the Workshops, occasionally exercised his power of rejecting articles of inferior quality and of not proper make. The accused Abdool Ali Kurimbhoy, used to come to witness's office once in a few months. The first accused never came there. The accused were large contractors and supplied to his department goods worth Rs. 3 000 to Rs. 6,000 a month. He had no occasion to complain of the other goods supplied by them. They also supplied goods to other departments of the Municipality, and several of their contracts were still running. The supply of paints formed but a small part of the stores supplied by the accused to the workshops.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE sixty-fifth report is as follows:—The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of ..... Rs. 10,53,541 12 3
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year ..... ,, 4,88,767 9 0

making together ..... Rs. 15,42,309 5 8
which they have decided to apply as under:—

To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	Rs. 5,00,000	0	0
To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from Income-tax	,, 1,00,000	0	0
To Transfer to Special Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 7,00,000	,, 6,65,871	12	0
To Transfer in reduction of cost of Bank's premises, &c.	,, 20,000	0	0
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	,, 55,000	0	0
To Carried forward	,, 3,01,437	9	8
	Rs. 15,42,309	5	8

The Bank's resources have been fully employed throughout the half year. In January there was considerable pressure for accommodation and the Bank's official rate was forced up to 9 per cent. This pressure gradually eased off, and the rate was reduced to 8 per cent. on February 15th, falling to 4 per cent before the close of the half-year. The average rate, was 69 per cent. The directors are pleased to report that no bad debts have been incurred. Mr. P. B. Savile and Mr. J. L. Symons resigned their seats at the Board during the half-year, and in their places the directors appointed the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves and Mr. J. M. Dick. The directors who retire by rotation are the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. John R. Greaves, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

ON Saturday the annual distribution of prizes to the members of the above Corps took place at the Volunteer Club. Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the District, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Honorary Colonel of the Corps, were present and there was a large attendance. Major A. Leslie, the Commanding Officer, asked Sir Lawrence Jenkins to distribute the prizes, and mentioned the change in the personnel of the Officers of the Battery during the past year. He also alluded to the formation of the Poona Company, already numbering fifty of all ranks under the command of Captain Spratt.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins spoke of the high efficiency of the men which was all the more to the credit of the members considering that it was so short of officers, and he expressed his surprise that well-known men in Bombay did not come forward as officers. Especially at a time when they found throughout the length and breadth of the empire they found gentlemen of position, eager to take commissions in the irregulars or even to serve as troopers. He considered the battery deserved greater support, and he hoped that before the end of the year this deficiency would be filled up. (Applause.) Sir Lawrence then distributed the following prizes:—

CARBINE ASSOCIATION.

Match I.—Gr Clyne, Messrs. Marcks' Cup; Gr R Greene, Rs 25; Gr Herbert Rs 15; and Gr Allen Rs. 10. Presented by N-C-O's, B V A.

Match II.—Sergt. Penington, Messrs Smith and Co's Cup; Capt Pelle, Rs 25; Br Muir, Rs 15; and Br Johnson, Rs 10. Presented by Gunners and Hon Members, B V A.

Match III.—Sergt Spencer, Cup, presented by Genl Ventris; Gr Clyne, Rs 15; Gr Herbert, Rs 10; and Br Tpr King, Rs 5. Presented by the Adjutant.

Match IV.—Br Tpr King, nom by Miss G King, Messrs Raja Deen Dayal's Prize; Gr Herbert, nom by Miss Herbert, Messrs Thomson and Taylor's Prize; Br Johnson, nom by Mrs Johnson, Sergt-Major Watson's Prize.

Match V.—Sergt Penington, case of Whisky, by Messrs Cutler, Palmer & Co; Br Muir, Rs 20; Br Johnson, Rs 15; Vol DeCruz, B V R, Rs 10; Br Tpr King, Rs 10; Lce-Corpl Eyres, B B & C I Ry Vols, Rs 10; Gr Herbert, Rs 5; Gr Clyne Rs. 5; Tpr Hanson, B L H, Rs 5; and Corpl Rhenius, B V A, Rs 5. Funds B V A Carbine Association

Match VI—Gr Weatheral, H E the the Governor's Cup; Sergt Pinder, Messrs Thacker & Co's Prize (Books), Gr Thomson, Rs 15; Gr Clyne, Rs 10; and Br Tpr King, Rs 5. Funds B V A Carbine Association.

Match VII—Vol Selkirk, B V R, Messrs Bhicajee & Co's Cup; Corpl Cutler, G I P Ry Vols, Rs 20; Vol Netsbit, B V R Rs 15; Gr Rogers, B V A, Rs 10; and Vol DeCruz, B V R, Rs 5. Presented by Messrs Phillmore & Co.

Match VIII.—Sergt Penington, Highland Cup and Rs. 25; Br Muir Rs. 15; and Sergt-Major Owens, Rs. 10. Presented by Messrs Rogers and Co. Gr Brown, Rs. 5; and Gr Prentice Rs. 5. Presented extra funds, B V A.

Match IX.—Br Tpr King, Rs. 100, Presented by the Commanding Officer. Sergt-Major Owens, Rs. 25; and Gr Brown, Rs. 15, Presented by Major Wilson. Gr Prentice, Rs. 10; and Gr Holden. Rs. 5. Presented by Major Wilson

Match X.—Br Scott, Cup presented by Genl Low; Br-Tpr King, Rs. 15; Corpl McAlpin, Rs. 10; and Sergt Spencer, Rs. 5. Presented by B V A members of the Army and Navy Stores

Match XI.—Gr Herbert, Messrs Rose and Co's Cup; Br Eakin, Rs. 20; Gr Todman, Rs. 15; Gr Holden, Rs. 10; and Gr McDonall, Rs. 5. Funds, Carbine B V Association.

Championship.—Gr Herbert, Gold Medal; Br-Tpr King, Silver and Gold Medal

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

Sergeant Pennington, 4; Sergeant Spencer, 4; Bombardier Muir, 4; Gunner Herbert 4; Gunner Clyne, 4; Corporal Rhenius, 3; Gunner Hainsworth, 3; Captain Pelle, 2; Sergeant-Major Owens 2; Sergeant-Instructor Staples, 2; Sergeant-Instructor Lown, 2; Corporal Hyde, 2; Corporal Blodwell, 2; Bombardier Johnson, 2; Bombardier Osborn, 2; Gunner Thomason, 2; Gunner Allen, 2; Gunner Doolan 2; Gunner Sibley, 2; Gunner Brown, 2; Gunner Thomson, 2; Sergeant Zurhorst, 1; Corporal Sounders 1; Bombardier Eakin, 1; Bombardier Tooth, 1; Bombardier Chard, 1; Gunner Buncher, 1; Gunner Rogers, 1; Gunner Holden, 1; and Gunner Thom, son 3.

Aggregate Prizes.—1, Sergeant Penington, Rs. 25; Gunner Herbert, Rs. 20; Bombardier Muir, Rs. 15; Sergeant Spencer, Rs. 10; and Sergeant-Major Owens, Rs. 5.

"Club" Cup.—Sergeant-Major Owens, Corporal Blodwell, Bombardier Osborn, and Gunner Hainsworth, receive a Medal each.

"Dewar" Cup.—Sergeant Penington, Corporal Rhenius, Bombardier Muir, and Gunner Clyne.

CORPS PRIZES.

The Gatacre Cup.—Won by No 2 Company.—Battery Commander Major W G Wilson; G G C Lieut C P R Young; Gun Capt Sergt W R Pennington; and Gun Layer Sergt H J Long.

The Wheal Cup.—1st Prize Gold Medals presented by the Officers—Won by No. 4 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company, Gun Capt Corpl R B Lenahan, 2nd Prize, Silver Medals, Won by No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company Gun Capt Sergt W. F. Zurhorst.

Drill and Guard Mounting Competition.—Prize, a Silver Shield presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. and Medals presented by the Officers for 1st and 2nd Teams. 1st prize won by No. 3 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company, Sergeant H O Coates; 2nd prize won by No. 1 Sub-Division, No 1 Company Sergt D A Pinder.

Collective Firing Competition.—The Hon Colonel's Prize, value Rs. 100, won by No 4 Sub-Division, No 1 Company, Corp R B Lenahan.

Carter Cup Competition.—Individual Firing for Sub-Divisional Teams. 1st Team. The Cup and Silver Medals. No. 1 Sub-Division, No 1 Company Sergt D A Pinder. Best shot in team, Gunner A J Herbert. Medal for best shot in second team, Sergt C F Spencer. Medals for best shots in other teams, Gunner T Howlett, Gunner G H Thomason, Gunner G W E Brown, and Sergt R W Penington.

Class Firing Prizes.—Presented by the Officers, Trained Volunteers. 1st Prize, Corpl A. L. Rhenius, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Gunner F. Hainsworth, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize Sergt. C. F. Spencer, Rs. 15 Recruits:—1st Prize, Gunner J. Kinsey, Rs. 25; 2nd Prize Gunner J. Cullen, Rs. 10.

Gun Layers Prize.—Cup presented by the Adjutant Won by Corporal B. Robbins.

Captain Payne's Attendance Prize—Won by Gunner A. J. Herbert.

The distribution was followed by a concert, in which the following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Madame Schultz, Mrs. L. Michael, Messrs. H. Harrington, F. Davies, A.G. Smith, D.G. McLennan, A. Rhenius, Rob-Walker, G. E. Thomas, B. Defrece, Manning, W. Kelly, Soundy, Lafrenais and F. S. Dove.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the Mahomedan Madressa, opposite Victoria Terminus station, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji presiding.

Mr. Talebali Nazim, assistant secretary of the institution, read the report for the past year, which stated that the year had been a prosperous one in several respects. In spite of recrudescence of plague and the prevalence of other diseases due to the generally unhealthy conditions, the Anjuman's schools kept up steady progress, the year closing with 590 pupils on the rolls, as against 522 in the previous year. The institution consisted of three main branches as in the previous years, the Central High School, and the two vernacular branches at Pydhownie and Nagpada. One of the remarkable events of the year was the introduction of commercial education on a modest scale in the vernacular schools. The want of such an education was felt for a long time, as the larger portion of boys attending the schools belonged to the mercantile classes of the Mahomedan community. As a first step towards the realization of the scheme the study of history was replaced by native book-keeping in the Vernacular Standard IV, and Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. The Karimiah Library, which had been established in March last, has proved useful to the students attending the High School. Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, C. D., who examined the Anglo-Vernacular School on the 19th December, 1899, expressed himself well satisfied with the general improvement of the institution. Since the appointment of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, as one of the honorary secretaries, several scholarships have been founded for the benefit of poor Mahomedan scholars and the scheme for providing a boarding-house has taken a practical shape. Of the various donations made to the Anjuman during the past year was one of Rs. 18,000 from the executors of the late Professor Mirza Hairat.

On the motion of the chairman the report was approved and adopted. Resolutions were then passed re-appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, as president; Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, vice-president; and Messrs. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, honorary secretaries for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE Shah's "cure" at Contrexeville has altered all the arrangements for his European tour, and instead of going to England on July 9, as was originally proposed, he will not reach London until July 26 at the earliest

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* MUNICIPAL C. C.

THIS match was played on Saturday, ending in an easy victory for the Municipal team. The latter won the toss, and they made the utmost use of their good fortune. Gazdar and Vakharia opened confidently, and runs came freely off Coombes and Anderson. The former was caught off the fast bowler after adding 17 to the score, but Dadarkar and Daruwalla, the succeeding batsmen, did little. Chonker played pretty cricket for his 24 and Naka also put on a useful contribution with 15. Chinoy joined Vakharia, who was playing a very steady game, and these two men carried the score to 153, when the innings was declared closed. The latter carried out his bat for 53, in compiling which he displayed great judgment by the manner in which he sorted out the balls to hit.

Against this total the Gymkhana had nothing to play for but a draw, but this hope, at no time great, faded away after a few minutes' play. Browne and Anderson opened against Chonker and Naka, the latter appearing difficult to play. The batsmen shaped very indifferently, and four wickets went down for less than 20 runs. Vines played with much nerve, and his score of 16 was the one redeeming feature of the innings. Neither of the other men did anything sensational. Edwards was bowled before scoring, and Milne had only made three when Naka broke down his defence. Pechey was out first ball, and the other three men put on one run. The innings realised 39, leaving the Municipal team winners by 114 runs. They thoroughly deserved to win, being all round a far superior combination. The Gymkhana would do much better if they left out of the team a few of those players who were good cricketers five or ten years ago, and allowed younger players to have a fair trial. At any rate the chances of success would not be diminished thereby. Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Mr. G. R. Gazdar, c Browne, b Coombs	17
Mr. F. F. Vakharia, not out	51
Mr. N. B. Dadarkar, c Anderson b Coombs	0
Mr. D. C. Daruwalla, b Anderson	7
Mr. D. M. Chonker, c Anderson, b Browne	24
Mr. S. M. Naka b Bsowne	15
Mr. P. J. Chinoy, not out	24
Mr. G. R. Kirtikar,	
Mr. M. R. Wadia,	Did not bat.
Mr. G. F. Balsara,	
Dr. N. E. Chubb	
Extras	
*Total for 5 wickets	153

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. W. E. Browne, b Naka	2
Capt. Anderson, c Daruwalla, b Chonker	4
Capt. Kendall c Wadia, b Chonker	6
Mr. Hebblethwaite, c Daruwalla, b Naka	3
Mr. Vines, b Naka

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....299 1-16—1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£63 1-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 3-8—1-16
Do in New York.....61 5-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 10 1-2—1-2
Do on New York.....4·36 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills 2 7-8 plus 1-4 per cent.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-2 per cent unchanged.
Yellow Metal 6 11-16.
Silver to Bombay £110,000.
Arrivals Shuanthon, Congo.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened unchanged and with both Mails to attend to hardly any business was put through.

Bank Telegraphic		1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits		1s. 4 5-32 to 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. Francs,		169 3-4 to 169 1-2d.
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs.	193
Hongkong do.	„	143 1-2
Japan do.	„	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-14-0, improved to Rs. 95 declining during the day to opening rate, closing steady at Rs. 95 per cent.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to day's Mail, as received from the Public Dept Office... Rs. 4,35,000
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 9th and 14th July 1900..... Rs. 36,800

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Owing to the increased anxiety about affairs in China the market is weak.

WHEAT.—The market is easier and white Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-5-0 for July, Rs. 5-7-6 to Rs. 5-8-0 August-September and Rs. 5-0-0 for April-May.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet but steady with only a small local business doing.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at unchanged rates, say Rs. 40-8-0.

LINSEED.—Steady, with buyers of bold at Rs. 10-8 and of small at Rs. 10-6-0, but without sellers.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet at decline of one anna the demand having fallen off. Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-8-0, Yellow Rs. 7-14-0.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet but steady with a little business passing at Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8-11-6.

COTTON.—The market is steady, shippers having bought about 1,000 bales, Mills being out of the market.

Bengal Fine, ready	Rs.	206
„ F.G. „	Rs.	195, Jan. 1901 Rs. 190
Broach Fine „	Rs.	225
Good	Rs.	218, March „ Rs. 221

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 29-32d. plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 4 13-16d. Fair Coconadas 4 3-8d.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·45	5·37	4·49	4·37
plus 6-64	plus 4-64	plus 2-64	plus 2-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	8,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
„ to Continent	...
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-4 unchanged
Futures, month of August	9·52—5
„ of December	8·30—2

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. Ports	27,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	7,000
to France and Contnt.	6,000
Stock of cotton at U.S. Ports	180,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	80,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	131
Total Comras...	132
Westerns	234
Perians	43
Total...	409

Summary of Arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

Wheat ... ... cwts	1,607
Linseed ... ... „	802
Rapeseed ... ... „	410
Poppyseed ... ... „	32
Groundnuts ... ... „	299
Castorseed ... ... „	2,191
Rice ... ... „	14,321
Myrabollams ... ... „	733

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£98 13-16—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£103 unchanged,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£63 1-8 „
Bar Silver in London .....28 5-16—3-16
Do in New York.....61 5-8 unchanged
Do on New York.....4·86 3-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent.
Do Short London Bills.....3 per cent. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills .....3 3-4 per cent. plus 1-8.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 1,000. Surats nil. Spotd 5 27-32d. —2-32. Arrivals closed, quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	5·33	4·46	4·35
—4-64	—4-64	—3-64	—3-64

In New York—

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
„ to Continent	1,000 „
Mid.-Uplands 10—1-4 unchanged.	
Futures month of August 9·12—40	
„ „ of December 8·16—14	
Total Visible Supply	1,270,000 bales
Do do of which East Indian ...	59,000 „
Do Stock in London	9,000 „
Do Quantity in sight	8,890,000 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The BISN Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, left here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Japan, sailed from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is expected in Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 14th instant *via* Lamu and Mombassa.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,635	76,95,409	1,49,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date ..... „ 31,49,361

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MORIARTY—April 19th, at his residence, 8, Salisbury Road Hove, Sussex, Arthur Stephen Moriarty, Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, deary loved third son of the late Stephen Stack Moriarty, M.D., of Dieppe, aged 42 years, —R.I.P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PAUL—July 1, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R. S. Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—July 1, at Amritsar, Edwin Birch, Pleader, of typhoid.
CLAXTON—July 4, at Hissar, Edward Claxton, Punjab Irrigation, of heat-stoke, aged 44.
EVANS—July 13, at Naini Tal, Humphrey Farrington, infant son of H Farrington Evans.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900.

UNHAPPILY there seems to be no reasonable ground for doubt as to the fate of the Legations and the numerous missionaries and other Europeans who sought refuge with the Ministers in Peking. Yesterday's telegrams stated that all hope in regard to them had been abandoned in official circles in London. An officer of the Imperial customs, at present in England, received a cablegram stating that the Legations were bombarded on the 7th instant to prepare the way for the final assault. This news is supplemented by a statement from New York that Sheng, the Tao-tai of Shanghai, has informed the Consuls that General Tung-fuh-siang ordered the heavy guns to open fire on the British Legation, and annihilate all the foreigners. It was foreseen by the military experts at the outset that if the regular troops were provided with siege guns, joined the Boxers, and attacked the Legations, the doom of the latter would be sealed. The Legations are within the walls of the Tartar city, fifty feet high and forty feet thick, and completely cutting them off from other parts of Peking. As we have already stated the population of the Chinese town, which was burned early in the present troubles, under circumstances not yet known, had overflowed into the Tartar City. The Legations were not, therefore, isolated from the large Chinese population. The presumption was that if Krupp guns were available, they would be employed in the first place to batter down the sheltering Tartar wall, which they could easily do, and then the Legations would be completely at the mercy of the gunners. This apparently is what has happened. We must bear in mind that the destruction of the Legations and massacre of the Europeans, have been assigned to different dates. We are now free to choose between June 30 and July 6—a wide margin. It is difficult to understand how their fate could have been delayed until now, seeing that Tung-fuh-siang's force was possessed of powerful guns. Another difficulty arises. How could the large numbers that fled for refuge to the Legations subsist for so long a period? The Legations received their supplies daily from the City markets and the country round. There has been no mention of an attempt to store provisions in any of the Legations.

Unfortunately the Ministers, misled by the fatal facility with which they introduced escorts of thirty marines or blue-jackets to each Legation, two years ago, believed they were making themselves doubly secure now by bringing up seventy-five Cossacks, blue-jackets or marines as the case might be with Hotchkiss guns and stores of ammunition. On the first occasion the Tsung-li-Yamen raised no objection. The arrival of each small escort appeared to create no excitement. That was not the case in the present year. The anti-foreign movement was daily gaining strength, and the Government was accused of weakness in permitting the continuous encroachments of the foreigners. The Yamen formally announced that foreign troops would not be allowed again to enter the City. When the marines were landed at Taku, the Governor declared he could not permit them to proceed without orders from his Government, but the foreign officers told him they would proceed in any case. He gave permission on the condition that the number did not exceed thirty. The prohibition to enter the city was only withdrawn on the arrival of the train at the gates of Peking on the 2nd June. Five hundred men were entrained. This incident undoubtedly gave an impetus to the popular movement directed against the dynasty and the foreigner alike. The situation became more and more grave, and the assembling of twenty-two vessels of war, representing the different Powers at Taku, did not in any way allay the excitement.

The Consuls seeing that the capital was infuriated, not overawed by what was being done, made a notable proposal. They unanimously recommended that the Powers should threaten the destruction of the Ancestral tombs of the Imperial dynasty. This advice found no favour with the Foreign Office. No scheme could have been better devised for securing the swift destruction of every foreigner throughout the country. It is evident that neither the Legations nor the Consuls realised the strength and intensity of the forces set in movement. They had no grasp of the situation. Our Foreign Office, and apparently the Foreign Offices of all the Powers, including Russia and Japan, informed the Admirals that they might act at their own discretion, which was in nowise restricted. Evidently the Admirals believed that the destruction or capture of the Taku forts would impress the Chinese Government with the necessity of safeguarding the Legations and dealing sternly with the Boxers. It does not appear to have occurred to them that the *coup de force* might have a precisely contrary effect. On the 15th June a telegram was sent to the *Times* stating that orders had been issued to land troops during the night, to storm the forts. When darkness fell, British, Russian and German boats cut the wires connecting with the scientifically laid torpedos on which the Chinese counted for the protection of the harbour. At three in the morning, the Chinese, somewhat tardily using their search-lights, opened fire on the foreign ships within range. After a fight lasting seven hours the forts were captured, some of them being taken by storm. The Russians and the Japanese gave no quarter, bayoneting all those found in the forts which they attacked. The first blow was complete and in itself successful. Nothing seemed more simple than to send an improvised mixed force under Admiral Seymour to Peking to reinforce the Legations and if necessary depose the Empress-Dowager. The railway to the capital appear to render the enterprise feasible. The Admiral with some 2,000 men reached Tientsin, to learn that the Boxers had torn up part of the railway, but he pushed on and succeeded in getting half-way to Peking before his progress was arrested by regulars. Supplies failed, there was no transport, and he had to make his way back to Tientsin with great difficulty, a small relieving force being sent out to his assistance. The great Arsenal was attacked and destroyed and other successes obtained.

The situation at Tientsin at the present moment is this. The foreigners are holding a line extending for fifteen miles partly round the city, which has been outranged and outfought by the Krupp guns brought up by the foreign-trained Chinese troops. In all this fighting the Boxers were a mere rabble and of no account. They have, however, proved themselves formidable by the rapidity with which they wrecked the railway and cut off supplies. The foreign-drilled Chinaman fights well. But the Chinese officers are no more competent than they were The force of regulars between Tientsin and Peking is variously estimated at between 20,000 and 40,000, well provided with modern rifles and ammunition. It seems to be a question whether the foreigners can hold out at Tientsin until the first division of Japanese troops now on their way, arrive. If the Chinese give battle they will almost certainly be beaten. If, however, they fall back, leaving the Japanese to decide whether they will advance through a roadless country, inundated by the overflow of the Peiho and by the rains to Peking, or elect to return to Taku and wait until the autumn, the Chinese will gain time to organise their means of resistance. The Boxer movement is spreading not only in the interior, but far to the south. They have appeared at the Treaty port of Wen-chau, in the province of Che-Kiang, and are threatening foreigners there. They are gaining strength in the two great provinces, north of the Yangtse—Honan and Shansi, and the respective Governors have issued proclamations in their favour.

THE report of the David Sassoon Reformatory School in Bombay includes a statement giving particulars of the careers of some of the boys after their discharge from the Institution. Trained to useful occupations in the school, most of them on quitting its walls have settled down to steady work in which they have been able to earn decent wages. Taken altogether this statement is a most valuable testimonial of the success of the School in giving erratic lads the discipline which they need and in supplying them with some sort of industrial training. The trades taught in the school are carpentry, fitters' work, painting, shoe-making, tailoring, blacksmith's and sawyer's work, greasing and turning. A sub-committee which considered the possibility of introducing additional occupations, turned their attention to pottery, but we are not surprised that after visiting the Sir J. J. School of Art and consulting the superintendent of that institution they decided to leave pottery alone. The experience of that craft at the Bombay School of Arts has been far from satisfactory so far as the training of the boys who are supposed to be learning it is concerned. Most of the boys in the Reformatory are found employment in the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company's Mills, where about a hundred attend daily and are trained as doffers and side-piecers. The report of the working of the institution for the two years from 1897 to 1899 states that there is a great demand for lads in the Bombay mills, and on several occasions the Committee had to refuse applications from mill managers for the services of these boys. During the plague panic of 1897-98 youths from the school were employed in some of the mills at an increased rate of wages. The industry, we are told, suits the boys of the different castes and they take to it willingly and, as a rule, readily find employment after their discharge. It is evident, however, that such a statement requires a little qualification, for the report of the careers of certain boys shows that only thirteen were so engaged after leaving the institution. A mill is not an exceptionally alluring place of employment and there is a point for consideration in the fact that during the two years under review fifteen boys, inmates of the school, ran away from the mill where they were daily sent to work. There may be nothing in that beyond the fact that the boys were such as would attempt to escape from any restraint, either in the school or out of it. But in noticing this matter the Government observe that they do not, on the present occasion, express an opinion as to the comparative advantages of sending the boys to the mill and of employing them in the school workshops. From the Reformatory premises there were ten escapes in the same time; three got away while under hospital treatment and one lad decamped while engaged on out-door work. Of the 29 who escaped eighteen were recaptured, and one boy who had previously taken French leave was also brought back. The boys in the school were, however, on the whole, well conducted. During the two years the number of lads admitted to the Reformatory was 119 against 143 in the two previous years. Of the total, 104 were juvenile offenders convicted mainly of petty thefts. There were fourteen private apprentices and the other admission was that of a Parsee boy who had been deserted by his parents. On the 31st March, 1899, there were 177 inmates of the school. The industrial training is supplemented by elementary education in Marathi and Gujerathi, drawing and physical drill, while the erection of a gymnasium is in contemplation. During 1897-98 there were nine cases of plague in the Reformatory, four of which were fatal. Subsequently 119 of the boys were inoculated by Professor Haffkine and Major Bannerman, and though in the next year there were two cases of plague among the inoculated they recovered under treatment at the Arthur Road Hospital. The School is excellently managed and the Director of Public Instruction is able to report that it is on the whole a cheerful place and not at all like a jail, the boys being well fed and apparently well treated.

As in Bombay the tramway question is one which is growing in importance in Calcutta. The original lease in both cities has expired or is about to terminate, and with the advance of electrical science it is not surprising to find the substitution of electric for horse traction engaging the attention of the authorities. The Calcutta Corporation have granted an extension of the lease to the Tramway Company for an additional thirty years, the latter undertaking to work the cars by electricity within three years of the signing of the agreement. Unfortunately little or nothing has been done towards bringing about a similar amicable agreement between the Corporation and the Bombay Tramway Company. The substitution of electricity for horse traction would enable the trams to be worked more efficiently and at a less cost, further it would afford the public facilities for having the electric light fixed in their offices and private dwellings. The price charged for gas is eight rupees per thousand cubic feet, which, considering the wretched quality of the light supplied, is nothing short of being exorbitant. Electricity could be supplied at less cost; at any rate, it would not be more expensive, and consumers would enjoy a purer and better illuminant. The complaints as to the quality of the gas which has recently been supplied are general, and if the question were taken up by the Corporation there would doubtless be an improvement. All gas companies contract to supply consumers with an illuminant of certain power and it may be presumed this duty is also incumbent upon the Bombay Gas Company. If the light were tested at intervals its inferior quality would be either detected or an illuminant of the proper standard would have to be supplied. As the lease to the Bombay Tramway Company is about to expire the present affords an opportune time for the Corporation not only to secure the improvement of the vehicular service through the City but also to obtain for their constituents facilities for receiving a better and cheaper light.

ONE of the most important questions which engaged the attention of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce last year was the rapid development of the coal-fields in the Jherriah districts. It is dealt with at some length in the annual report of the Chamber, in which it is stated that the railway traffic has grown from 24,746 tons in the second-half of 1894 to 537,410 tons in the half-year ended December 31st, 1898. The coal-field is served by the East Indian Railway, which has not advanced in the same ratio as the out-put of the mine. There has always been a scarcity of wagons, and the Indian Mining Association are probably correct in thinking the best interests of the coal-field are not well-served by the East Indian Railway enjoying a monopoly of the traffic. The Association also state that after the large extensions in the Jherriah district were opened it was inevitable that the out-put would be enormously increased, but the Railway Company did not make a sufficient provision of rolling-stock either immediately before or immediately after these developments. It was possibly because of this that in July last year the Chamber considered means whereby the Bengal-Nagpur Railway might have access to the mines, and it was stated that it would be a good thing for the coal trade and commercial interests generally if the latter railway were joined up with the East Indian Company or have running powers over the latter's Jherriah branch. The result is that several schemes have been put before the Government of India for the purpose of relieving the East Indian Railway of its present congestion, and its decision is now awaited.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, who arrived here on Friday evening, returned to Poona on Saturday afternoon by the passenger train from the Victoria Terminus. The departure was private. General Low was accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, and Major Graham, Aide-de-Camp.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia were the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, of the Bombay High Court, and H. H. the Raja of Padicota and suite. His Highness has proceeded on a visit to the Paris Exhibition.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were General Sir Bindon Blood, Commanding the Meerut District; Sir Arnold White, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras; Colonel Blennerhasset, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden, and Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Sir Arnold White left for Madras on Saturday night.

THE batch of Indian medical practitioners sent to South Africa for service in Native Field Hospitals, at the expense of Mr. Damodhardas Govardhandas, has been distributed for service as follows:—Dr. Jathar is posted to the Mooi River Native Field Hospital and Dr. Ranade to Cape Town. Drs. Pardhy and Moonje, at present at Ladysmith, have received orders to proceed later on to Newcastle and Laing's Nek. Dr. U. L. Desai has settled down as a Civil Surgeon at Queen's Town Camp in the service of the Colonial Government.

THE Madura-Pamban branch of the South Indian railway, about 91 1-2 miles at a cost of about 69 lakhs, has been sanctioned.

MR. VINING, of the North-Western Railway, has been appointed Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday, was 74. There were eight fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths.

WE are glad to announce that cholera is declining among the garrison at Kohat. There were only 18 cases with 4 deaths on the 12th instant.

THERE were 220 deaths from plague in India last week, or two more than in the preceding seven days. Karachi has now been free from plague for a fortnight.

SEVERAL cases of cholera are reported amongst the 2nd coolie corps since it left Rawalpindi. Orders, therefore, have been issued to detrain the corps and segregate it at Aligarh. It will not proceed further until 10 days clear of cholera.

THE Government of India are now considering a project estimated to cost about 2 1-2 lakhs for improving the water-supply of Quetta station. This will include an additional 7 inch main from the head works at Urak to the local service reservoirs.

THE Principal Medical Officer with Her Majesty's forces in India has been asked for a report *re* the number of officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ that will probably be required to revert to military duty in consequence of the despatch of troops to China.

REPORTS from Kohat show that 36 cases of cholera with 16 deaths occurred on the 11th instant among the garrison. This makes a total of 221 cases with 112 deaths since the 3rd instant, two cases of which (one fatal) have occurred among the 21st Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. ANDERSON, late Civil Surgeon of Agra and lately Civil Surgeon of Simla, had a narrow escape on the 12th instant, a portion of the Thompson Hospital in which he was working being struck by lightning, while he himself received some hurt from the falling *debris*.

OWING to the difficulty of keeping up a sufficient supply of mules, the Local Governments and Political Officers are to be asked to impress on the Native States the desirability of their taking steps to foster mule breeding in their own States, and thus assist in the production of these useful animals.

SCARCELY a week passes that British soldiers are not sent off to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Gunner Brown, 5th Battery Royal Artillery, Western Division, and Lance-Corporal Cockrane, 1st East Surrey Regiment, have been the last to leave India for the purpose.

NEWS from Kabul states that cholera is raging furiously in the Afghan capital. The public offices have been closed and deaths are stated to be 0 daily. Half the population is believed to have left the city, and the epidemic has spread in the neighbourhood and is prevalent on the roads and at Sherpur. A number of Afghan sepoys are said to have succumbed.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 212,500 persons receiving relief in British Provinces. The rise in numbers was as follows: Central Provinces, 85,700; Punjab, 55,700 Bombay, 51,300. In Native States there was a decrease of 25,200 in Central India. The rain received this week should improve matters very considerably.

THE Committee, which is to assemble at Simla in October to consider the question of horse-breeding in India with reference to military remounts, will probably include among its members General Tyler Inspector-General of Artillery: General Ellio Inspector-General of Cavalry; Colonel Gos Director, Army Remount Department; Colon Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary D partment; a Revenue Officer and two Officers fro England. It will be a strong Committee in every way, and some practical good should result from its deliberations, particularly as it will visit the hors fairs and remount depots after settling the preminaries in Simla.

MR. TELLERY, of Tellery and Company, has written an interesting paper on the subject of reviving Indian village industries, and points to the cane industry having made great strides in the last few years. He urges the Government to support the idea as a powerful preventive against distress in future famines. In a second paper Mr. Tellery proposes to form his concern into a company, and that the Government should either assist it with an annual subsidy or guarantee a certain interest as in the case of railways. He is convinced such a company would pay handsome dividends. The scheme embraces factories at Surat, Madras, Lahore, Benares and Dacca.

IT is proposed to raise A memorial to the late Sir William Lockhart, either in the shape of a bronze statue at Rawalpindi or Kohat, or of an obelisk at or near Rawalpindi. The following officers have consented to form a Committee with H. E. the Viceroy as patron:—The Commander-in-Chief in India; the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands; General Secretary, Colonel Martin, Deputy Adjutant General, Army Head-quarters. Secretaries for the Commands—Punjab, Lieutenant-Colonel Grover, Bannu; Bengal, Brigadier-General Faincourt, Commanding Rohilkand District; Madras (not yet named); Bombay, Major Stanton, Poona. Subscriptions, which will be limited to two guineas in England and Rs. 32 in India, can be paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, and its branches, and Messrs. King King, and Company, Bombay.

THE German Emperor has not yet been crowned, although he has reigned for twelve years. It has now been settled that the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Prussia to be celebrated at Konigsberg by the coronation of his Majesty and the Empress, and the festival will last for a week. All European Sovereigns will be invited to the ceremony, which will be of a magnificent description.

THE King of Sweden has a high opinion of Queen Victoria, as the following extracts, which "The Gem" has secured from his note-book, will show:—"No wonder that the people of Great Britain love and deeply respect their Queen! As the King of Sweden, I am a happy and honoured man; but so highly and lovingly do I respect the Sovereign of England that I could come down from my position of King and serve happily, without any feelings of regret, the Queen of England as a British subject. Her Majesty by chance became a Queen—but not by chance has she gained the love and respect of all living monarchs, of all her people!"

THE German Empress is taking a regular course of the Homburg waters. Dr. Zunker, physician to Her Majesty, is very satisfied so far, and has advised a continuation of the treatment for another three weeks. Her Majesty is putting up admirably with the exigencies of the "cure," rising early in the morning and taking a walk with her sister and children before she drinks the "Elisabeth" prescribed for her. The afternoon is devoted to a long drive in the shady woods of the Taunus, and now and then she puts in at the Castle of Friedrichshof to give her mother-in-law, the Empress Frederick, a greeting. The two children of Her Majesty, Princess Louise and Prince Joachim, are taking soolaths, and derive much benefit from them.

LIEUTENANT ROSE, who fell pierced by several bullets—and lived only for half an hour—in a brilliant cavalry charge which took place on the march from Thaba N'chu to Winburg with Ian Hamilton, was a most zealous soldier (says Mr. Winston Churchill in the "Morning Post"). Though possessed of private means which would have enabled him to lead a life of ease and pleasure, he had for several years devoted himself assiduously to the military profession. He went to India as a volunteer during the Tirah campaign, and served with distinction on Sir Penn Symon's staff—general and aide-de-camp both vanished now, as the foam fades in the wake of a fast ship! From India he hastened to West Africa, and in that vile and pestilential region won a considerable reputation; indeed, he was to have received the Distinguished Service Order for his part in recent operations there had not another war intervened. He arrived at the Cape scarcely a month ago full of hope and energy. This is the end, and while it is one which a soldier must be ready to meet, deep sympathy will be felt for the father, from whom the public necessities have now required two gallant sons.

THE story of a Russian Embassy having waited upon the Amir of Kabul at the end of May and discussed such subjects as the promotion of trade, the extension of railways into Afghanistan from the north, and the founding of a gun-factory, can scarcely be taken seriously, thinks the "Pioneer." An obscure *tumandar* in one of the passes leading into the Derajat is not likely to be the first to receive news of such moment; he may possibly have had a correspondent at Ghazni or elsewhere, who repeated bazaar-rumours, and was anxious to make his letter interesting. If such an Embassy had visited Kabul, the Government of India must have heard of it long ago from the Munshi of the British Agency at the Amir's capital, and the Peshawar bazaar also would have rung with the intelligence; but, as a matter of fact, nothing whatever has been heard of Russians in Kabul, and it is certain that they were not there. Abdur Rahman has never shown any desire to welcome a Russian mission, remembering perhaps the trouble which arose in Shere Ali's time after a representative of the Czar had visited Kabul. He prefers to keep all emissaries at arm's length and to fulfil his pledges to the British Government. He may not be altogether content with his position, but he has that knowledge of Russian diplomacy which will prevent him from making a false step even when he is most irritated against the Power which has consistently supported him for twenty years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FOREIGNERS LEFT WENCHOW.

LONDON, JULY 15.

All the foreigners who were at Wenchow have arrived at Shanghai.

TIENTSIN CLOSELY PRESSED.

It is evident that Tientsin is closely pressed and that the Chinese are not deterred by the heavy losses they suffered in their attack on the 6th instant.

They are firing over 500 shells daily and are aiming specially at the quarters occupied by the allied troops and have killed two and wounded four blue-jackets in the barrack of the "Canturion's" men.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS REPULSED.

The British and Americans, in trying to capture an enfilading gun, were repulsed by a furious rifle fire.

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

The Chinese have burned the race-stand and other buildings at Tientsin and occupied the ruins.

Scouts report that the enemy is in force to the south-west.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT.

The telegraph between Vladivostock and Port Arthur has been cut by the Boxers.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Despatches from Tientsin, dated the 8th inst., state that the Chinese are daily growing in numbers and boldness and are posting guns in new positions enfilading the Allies advanced lines.

Their shells have wrecked many buildings.

The blue-jackets and our Chinese Regiment lost three killed and two officers and nine men wounded in endeavouring to capture a silenced gun.

The Japanese on the 6th repulsed a fierce attack.

The artillery duel continues.

DISTURBANCES AT NINGPO.

Disturbances have broken out at Ningpo where the Catholic missions have been burned.

COMMUNICATION WITH CANTON CUT

The telegraph line between Canton and Hongkong has been cut.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A representative of the Chinese Customs, at present in London, has received a cablegram stating that the Legations at Peking were bombarded on the 7th instant, prior to the final assault being made.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

All hope regarding the Legations has been practically abandoned in official circles in London.

ITALIAN FORCE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Italy sends about 5,000 troops to China, and the first contingent will sail on the 18th instant.

CHINESE MOUNTING GUNS AT TIENTSIN.

The "Daily Express" publishes a despatch, dated Tientsin, 9th instant, which says that the Chinese have mounted twelve more guns at commanding points rendering several positions of the Allies untenable.

THE PEIHO DIVERTED.

The Chinese have diverted the Peiho River, making it unnavigable below Tientsin.

THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

The British Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that he fears there is little doubt now as to the fate of the foreigners at Peking.

MASSACRE AT PEKING.

REVIVAL OF THE REPORTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

There is a revival of the reports of a wholesale massacre of foreigners at Peking.

The dates of the occurrence vary from 30th June to 6th July.

GREAT REWARDS OFFERED BY THE POWERS.

The European and American Governments have been privately offering great rewards to obtain a communication from the Legations at Peking without result.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PROJECTED CABLE TO CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A project is on foot to lay an international cable to the base of operations in China to secure communication.

America has offered the cable and material which is already constructed for the Philippines.

A MESSAGE TO MR. CONGER.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has sent a cablegram from Secretary Hay to Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Peking, promising to secure a reply if Mr. Conger is alive still.

THE COMMAND IN CHINA.

Colonel Dorward, R. E., will command the British expeditionary force in China, pending the arrival of General Gaselee.

THE BOXERS AT WENCHOW.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Boxers have appeared at Wenchow latterly and are threatening the foreigners there.

MAIL ADVICES FROM PEKING.

Mail advices from Peking, dated the 24th May, describe the growing violence and truculence of the Boxers and the atrocious murder of two native evangelists.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BOXERS.

The Governors of Honan and Shansi have issued a Proclamation in which they are favourable to the Boxers.

THE AUTHOR OF THE PEKING MASSACRE.

A telegram received in New York from Shanghai states that Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, has announced to the Foreign Consuls the murder of the foreigners at Peking and blaming the anti-foreign General Tungfuhsiang who ordered the heavy guns to open fire, demolishing and burning the British Legation and annihilating all the foreigners.

THE ADMIRALTY AND BELLEVILLE BOILERS.

A memorandum issued by the Admiralty shows that they are determined to adhere to the Belleville boilers.

THE CHINA FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following alterations in the staff of the China Force are gazetted :—First Infantry Brigade—Captain Brooking, 21st Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, vice Honison-Craufield, removed in a similar capacity to the Second Brigade.

Second Infantry Brigade—Captain Watson, 2nd Central India Horse, to be Orderly Officer.

Third Coolie Corps—Captain Boddam, 2-5th Gurkhas to be Commandant, with Lieutenant Goldthorp, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, as Second-in-Command.

Sister Cusins, A. N.S., has been ordered to proceed to China in the Carthage hospital ship.

POONA, JULY 15.

The No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners left Poona station for Bombay en route to China last night by two special troop trains. Owing to Holkar's Bridge being flooded the Sappers railed from Poona station. The 28th Pioneers band played them out. The men were in good spirits. Many European ladies and gentlemen were present at the station to see them off.

ARTILLERY FOR CHINA.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The following batteries of the Royal Field Artillery are warned for the Second China Division:—The 45th from Barrackpore, the 48th from St. Thomas Mount, and the 52nd from Jubbulpore.

The 4th Bombay Cavalry from Sirur relieves the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at Nasirabad, when the Cavalry Brigade leaves for China.

The 12th Battery Royal Artillery arrives at Hongkong to-day. General Gaselee and Staff and 24th Punjab Infantry on Monday, 1st Bengal Lancers, Friday, and by Saturday there should be a respectable force there.

TRANSPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The transport Sirsa with No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, the photo-litho printing sections, C section 39 Native Field Hospital, and mules sailed this afternoon.

The sailing date of the Urlana is postponed to the 17th, and the Matiana to the 20th instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE ISLANDA.

The transport Islanda, under the command of Captain J. C. Tice, sailed on Saturday forenoon for China, with the 1st Coolie Corps and "A" Section of No. 54, Native Field Hospital. The men were brought to Bombay in two special trains, arriving at the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, at 6-5 and 6-35 a.m. respectively. The Coolie Corps, after detraining, marched directly on board and the hospital section was removed to the disinfecting shed. After the disinfection was completed, they were sent back to the jetty shed, where warm clothing and boots were distributed to them and, thereafter, they went on board. The embarkation was carried out quickly and without a hitch, and by 10 a.m. the vessel was ready to move out of the dock. An hour later she passed out of the gates and proceeded on her voyage. Captain J. L. Rose, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and Lieutenant C. H. Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are in command of the Coolie Corps, and Captain W. H. Ogilvie is in charge of the Native Field Hospital.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, commanding the forces at Bombay, accompanied by Brigadier-General J. A. Barrow, Deputy Adjutant-General; Major H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Military Secretary; and Major Graham, A.-D.-C., arrived from Poona, on Friday evening, and drove to the Prince's Dock, at 7-30 a.m., on Saturday. Sir Robert Low first visited the transport Nowshera, then lying near P shed, and after inspecting her, went on board the transport Islanda, where the Coolie Corps was embarked. He was pleased with the arrangements. After remaining nearly an hour at the docks, Sir Robert Low drove to the Yacht Club. He left for Poona, accompanied by his staff at 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Brigadier-General F Ventris, commanding Bombay District; Lieut-Col. W. F. Cahusac, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Captains Vincent, Broome, and Schofield, District Staff; Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine; Captain Chandler, Assistant Director R. I. Marine; Commander Gordon, R.I.M.; Lieut.-Col. Harwood, P. M. O.; Captain Howell, R. A. M. C.; Major Crimmin, V. C., and Captain Anderson, Commissariat Store-Keeper General, were present at the docks during the inspection by the Lieutenant-General.

DEPARTURE OF THE 4TH GURKHAS.

Yesterday the transports Canning and Nowshera were despatched on their voyage to China with the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, a company of the Bombay Sappers and a Section of a Native Field Hospital. The popular interest in the Gurkhas, who are first-class fighting men, was evidenced by the large number of people who gathered at the docks to witness the embarkation and departure of the regiment. The whole of the men and followers arrived at the docks in four trains, the first of which, containing the Field Hospital, reached the Prince's Dock about a quarter-past five. The others rapidly followed and the work of shipping the baggage on both vessels was quickly begun and briskly carried out. The Gurkhas are but rarely seen in Bombay, and their Mongolian cast of feature contrasts strongly with the usual type of native troops encountered here. Short of stature, but thickly set, they have all the appearance of alert, workman-like troops as they have time and again proved themselves to be. They may not have the picturesqueness of other native troops—their head-dress for instance is more useful than ornamental—but there is no mistaking that these men have dash and withal, there is a distinctly cheerful expression about their chubby, chocolate faces and almond eyes-lits. That type of face, in fact, seems to be essentially an expression of blissful content, which is probably the reason why the Gurkha takes his fighting as cheerfully as he takes his meal. The spectators were greatly interested in watching the movements of the men who cleared the chaos of baggage with characteristic energy. Everything went briskly forward without a hitch, and by half-past ten the last package had been stowed-away on board. As on previous occasions the dhooly-bearers and other followers received their kit in the jetty shed and all were medically inspected by Major Crimmin. The Canning was timed to leave at eleven o'clock and five minutes before the hour every man was on board, and the last gangway had been cleared from both vessels. The embarkation was carried out in fine weather but immediately after the transports had been despatched rain fell heavily. The Canning left her moorings punctually and by the time she had swung round to the dock gates a very large crowd had gathered. It took her half-an-hour to get into the water-way between the piers, and then as the order was given for full steam ahead hearty cheers were raised for the Gurkhas. The troops on the Canning, however, took the enthusiasm calmly. Not so their comrades of the Nowshera. That vessel left the jetty half-an-hour after the first transport and as she glided between the pier heads the men on board started cheering on their own account. Many of the spectators had left after the Canning had put out to sea, but there remained, among others, a number of British tars who led the way with the rousing cheers that only a British sailor can give. By 12 o'clock the Nowshera had followed the white hulls of the Canning out to sea.

The Canning, Commander A. G. Piffard, conveys Colonel Rundale, Captain Ryall, Captain Battye, Lieutenant Young, and Lieutenant Nicolay of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkas, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Damla No. 66 N. F. Hospital, and nine native officers, 363 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1-4th Gurkhas with 30 public followers, 17 private followers, 6 chargers, 80 boxes of ammunition and one maxim gun; besides a Brigade Supply Column consisting of 1 sergeant, 4 native officers, 2 followers, 7 private followers, and the first section of No. 66 Native Field Hospital which is made up of two hospital assistants, 3 men, 56 followers, and 3 private followers with 1 horse.

The Nowshera which is commanded by Captain J. Stone carries Major Carnegy, Capt. Couper, Capt. Grant, Capt. Lindsay, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Brodhurst 1-4th Gurkhas; Lieuts. G. H. Boileau G. R. Pridham, J. E. E. Crastens, and W. H. Chaldecott, No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners and Lieut. Grouble, No. 66 N. F. Hospital, with seven native officers, 353 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 public and 18 private followers, 6 chargers, 1 mule and 81 boxes of ammunition of the 4th Gurkhas; No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, the details of which comprise 2 sergeants, 4 native officers, 189 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 public and 18 private followers, 8 chargers, 18 mules and 16 boxes of ammunition. The Nowshera also conveys part of No. 1 section No. 66 Native Field Hospital, comprising in addition to Lieutenant Grouble, 2 hospital assistants, 3 men, 56 public and 2 private followers.

The Chusan which has been engaged to convey the 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff is a mail boat and sails with the China mails and the 2nd Brigade Staff on Wednesday. The only special accommodation being provided on the vessel is for 13 horses and 22 followers

The Carthage which is being fitted up as a hospital-ship is also being painted white. It is expected that the fitting up of the vessel will be completed in about ten days.

THE Hongkong Regiment, now at Tientsin, has 303 rifles of Martini-Metford pattern, and it is believed the Wei-hai-wai Regiment is similarly armed, if indeed they have not the Lee-Metfords. There will thus be no danger of mixed ammunition among our troops.

Colonel F. Abbott, Colonel-on-the Staff, Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as a Second Class District Commander in Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General O'Moore Creagh, who has proceeded to China.

An army circular notifies that the Commander-in-Chief will in future make the first allotment to the four Commands in India of Officers appointed to the Unattached List for service in the Staff Corps.

No. 4 Coolie Corps at Rawalpindi has been stopped for the present, as a case of cholera has occurred among the men. The Corps will be railed to Bombay after being ten days free from the disease.

The staff for the 2nd Division of the China Field Force has not yet been settled. It is likely that General Gaselee will be placed in supreme command of the two Divisions, in which case a commander for the 1st Division will have to be provided.

A warning to stand ready has been issued to the regiments, but sea transport will not be taken up at present. In fact the actual despatch of this Division is contingent on the replacement in India from Home or South Africa of the equivalent number of British Regiments and batteries, quite apart from the return of the contingent originally sent to Natal. The Government of India, we understand, have been considering the question of replacements of Native Infantry, and an announcement on the subject may be shortly made. It should be remembered that Indian troops are garrisoning Mauritius, Colombo, and Singapore, so the native army is below its strength even without considering the China Field Force.

THE MAHARANEE OF BARODA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The operation on the Maharanee of Baroda has been successfully performed and the patient is doing well.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed making enquiries after her.—*Reuter.*

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Supplementary Naval Estimates amount to £1,269,300

GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Earl of Hopetoun has been appointed Governor-General of Federated Australia.

FETE DAY IN PARIS.

A grand review took place at Longchamps yesterday and passed off quietly.

President Loubet was cheered by the people.

A few scuffles took place and some arrests were made by the police.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Ireland has won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley.

DARING DACOITY AT MOHOL.

A STATION-MASTER ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

The station-master of the Mohol station, on the G. I. P. line, was robbed and beaten and his wife and a female staying with them molested. The dacoits carried away property worth Rs. 300. Despite the presence of a large permanent way gang no attempt was made to protect them. The police at Sholapur conjointly with the Nizam's police captured some of the principal perpetrators and have succeeded in recovering most of the property.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE DECCAN.

Heavy rain is reported from various places round about Khandalla, Lanowlee, Talegaum and other countries. In the creek near Kalyan yesterday, wreckage of some carts and dead bodies were seen floating.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Private Shaik Hoosein, 3rd Bombay Infantry, who was charged last month with the murder of his step-son, is sentenced by the High Court to transportation for life.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. SCHREINER AND THE REPUBLICS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In an interview with Mr. Schreiner at Capetown he told his constituents that he thought it impossible for the two Republics to retain their unimpaired independence but that they ought to retain a certain amount.

The Boers continue to hold the line of kopjes five miles to the north of Wonderboom and Daspoort forts.

It appears they lost heavily from the resistance made by the Lincolns.

CAPTURE BY LORD DUNDONALD.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 13th inst., says that General Buller reports that Lord Dundonald has captured the enemy's camp near Vilpoort and that our troops are moving up the Van Reenan's Pass.

Lieutenant MacKellar, of the 7th Dragoons, was killed at Deerdepoort.

THE DISASTER AT NITRAL'S NEK.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The British troops only occupied Nitral's Nek on Tuesday last and they found themselves at daybreak surrounded by the enemy.

A hot fight took place the whole day.

The two guns of the O Battery with the escort of the Scot's Greys were in advance of the main body.

The guns were captured by the enemy after an heroic resistance, nearly every man of the Battery and escort being killed or wounded.

The Lincolns fought splendidly until nightfall when the ammunition was expended.

It is feared that our losses were very heavy.

About thirty stragglers reached the Camp.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

CAPTURE OF BOER POSITIONS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Colonel Mahon having reinforced General French the Brigade smartly captured all the Boer positions in the neighbourhood of Rietfontein on the 11th instant.

Our force found a number of Boers dead on the field.

NITRAL'S NEK DISASTER MUCH CRITICIZED.

The reverse at Nitral's Nek is much criticized, considering the closeness of Lord Roberts' head-quarters.

OUR CASUALTIES AT NITRAL'S NEK AND ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that our casualties at Nitral's Nek include Lieut. Conolly, of the Scots Greys, and Lieut. Pilkington, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, killed, and Colonel Roberts, of the Lincolns, wounded, and also taken prisoner.

Captain Younger, of the Gordons, was killed and two officers and thirty-four men wounded at Krugersdorp on the 11th.

Four officers were killed and four officers and forty-two men wounded at Bethlehem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The following casualties are reported from Cape-Town :—Kruisfontein, 1st July, severely wounded—Lieutenant H. Cole; Haabbaschfontein, 10th July, 2nd Dragoons, killed—Lieutenant Conolly; severely wounded—Captain Maxwell; 1st Royal Dragoons, killed—Lieutenant Pilkington.

DETAILS OF NITRAL'S NEK.

OUR MEN UNPREPARED AND ENTRAPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram, dated London, July 14 :—The excellence of Commandant Botha's scouting arrangements and the indifference of some of the British Commanders to those most essential safeguards in the recent guerilla warfare are given disagreeable prominence by the disaster which has overtaken the British force at Nitral's Nek.

Nitral's Nek is a small outpost, eighteen miles to the north-west of Pretoria, and a force consisting of five companies, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, C Battery, R. H. A., with two guns, and a squadron of the Scots Greys was despatched on Monday to occupy it, so as to maintain intact the Rustenburg communications.

Information of this move was evidently immediately conveyed to the Boer Commandant-General, who despatched General Grobler with a large force and four guns to prevent its occupation. Grobler executed his mission with great despatch and seized higher ground in the neighbourhood and placed his guns in position, thus completely commanding the valley below. Our troops arrived on Tuesday, and found themselves completely surrounded. The attack began at dawn and lasted the whole day, the British making a heroic resistance.

The guns of C Battery were soon captured owing to the horses being shot and the Scots Greys or what was left of them were compelled to surrender.

The Infantry maintained a hopeless struggle until their Commander at Colonel Roberts, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The press severely criticises the unpreparedness of our Generals at Pretoria.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Only half a battalion of the East Yorkshires is to proceed to Ceylon to guard the Boer prisoners. Should the number of prisoners be increased it may be necessary to augment this guard.

TROOPS AND PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Corps moving from plague-infected stations are ordered ten days' quarantine for followers, also for troops when any plague case has occurred in the Corps. Through plague-infected districts the troops are to move by rail.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Scott, Adjutant, 12th Bombay Infantry, is granted six months' leave, to proceed Home.

Lieutenant Halliday, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the 4th Lancers.

DEATH OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF RADHANPUR STATE.

At Radhanpur, on the 11th instant, Lieut-Colonel Malcolm Lyde, Administrator of Radhanpur State, died of cholera.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Pritchard, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, is granted fifteen months' leave, Captain J. F. White officiating.

Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S., officiates as Presidency Surgeon, Western States of Rajputana.

Captains J. Black and C. Lincoln, I.M.S., are reposted to military employment from famine duty in Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E. W. Welchman, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel from the 11th inst.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Messrs. Sharp, Oliver Waterfield and Phillips are gazetted Lieutenants.

BOMBAY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Craig receives a step in promotion.

Major Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry, retires with effect from the 7th inst.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Downes is granted three months' extension of leave of absence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The s.s. Paramatta, with the homeward mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden on Saturday noon the 14th instant.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

AN INTERVIEW.

In an interview with the Maharaja of Baroda, or, as he is more familiarly known in England, the Gaekwar of Baroda, a representative of the "St. James's Budget" discussed with His Highness the principles underlying his enlightened administration in the native State over which he rules. It will be remembered that recently we gave some extracts from an important speech of the Gaekwar's on "Irrigation in India," delivered at the opening of the Orsang Irrigation Works on the 3rd of May, just previous to his departure for this country. In that speech he expressed the hope that irrigation would be hurried on in India, so as to prevent the periodical recurrences of famine. He also spoke at length on the condition into which the peoples of India had fallen, and their want of stamina, due almost entirely to their poverty. In the train of this, he said, came certain defects of character, of which poverty was partly a result and partly a parent source. There was a want of energy, of enterprise, of legitimate ambition and a high ideal too much passiveness and fatalism in face of calamity.

Although suffering from a relaxed throat, the Gaekwar readily and courteously consented to briefly discuss the subject.

"You see," he said, in explanation, "there is practically no manufacturing class in India. There are really only the trading and agricultural classes and the Civil Service. Consequently, you see that the vast bulk of the people of India must live upon the produce of agriculture. We have, comparatively speaking, ample distributive forces in the shape of railways, but of what use is this power if the people are too poor to buy the grain which comes in by rail?

IRRIGATION THE FUNDAMENTAL WANT OF INDIA.

"The fundamental want of India at the present time is irrigation, and more irrigation and yet more. Capital flows into India, and is readily absorbed. It is a vast country, and this money is spent in railways, but scarcely any is expended in irrigation. What we want is for the capitalists to recognise that it would pay them to set up irrigation works throughout the length and breadth of India; note mind you, in the 'black soil' districts that it would be useless. It (the black soil) is too absorbent, something worse, in fact, than your bog districts, and is the despair at present of agriculture and science. But as I was saying, if we could get capitalists to recognise that in the other 'soils' of India, which cover enormous districts, and in which the fertility with proper irrigation, would become a proverb, there is a great scope for paying returns upon any amount of capital invested in the construction of irrigation works."

"India, the financiers say, is already overweighted with capital. Capital has gone steadily into the country and with scarcely any returns. It was stated only a few month ago by a prominent city financial organ to be practically in a bankrupt state."

"But look at the vast extent and potentialities of India," replied His Highness." India can absorb much more capital, ultimately paying good returns, and especially is this so with irrigation works. When the resources of the country are more consolidated, returns will flow in steadily and surely enough.

SECURITY FROM FAMINE INDIA'S HOPE.

"There must be, of course, all proper economy in administrative details, but the chiefest thing is to make the people on the land secure. It is clear that in country like ours, where as I say, the vast bulk of the people must live directly on the land—must be agriculturist in fact—for at least many years to come, that you must ensure their prosperity and their escape from poverty and famine, to make all the big railways and other financial schemes paying concerns. And I want to impress upon you that the only thing needed to do this is irrigation. Nothing can be clearer or simpler, and I know my country and what it is capable of."

"Are the people in your territories progressing"?

"Oh, yes; but slowly. You can't drive them; you must take them along slowly. I have given them municipalities in the larger towns. They get a grant from me, each one, and each decides how to spend it. They are perfectly free to spend it in any reasonable manner they like. I am progressive in my ideas as perhaps you may know and I, of course, look forward to the time when the natives of my State will be able to take part in administering it. Such, however," added the Gaekwar, with a smile, "will not be in my time; but if I live long enough I intend to bring them somewhat towards that goal."

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

"You have instituted a system of education among them?"

"Quite so. About one-third of my people are educated. I have schools and colleges in Baroda with European professors and masters, and a man has only to go down to Bombay to be examined in order to get his B.A. or M.A. degree. I mean that every necessary instruction for the diploma is given to him within my State. I am developing irrigation and railways throughout my territories. Of course, you will understand that the mass of my people are very hard to move, but we are doing it by degrees. They won't sit down on chairs, you understand; they like the ground, and they do not care for knives or forks. So, you see, I have a hard task before me to develop them to anything like civilisation."

As the Maharaja had an appointment he had to close an interesting interview, and before our representative left the hotel His Highness had hastily stepped into his carriage with his lady secretary.

THE GAEKWAR'S PERSONALITY.

The Maharaja himself has an earnest, attractive personality, with eyes which occasionally light up with a humorous expression. He is especially anxious to impress one with exactly what he means, and when he sees his point is grasped, he recognises it by a satisfied smile. During the interview his brother was present, and it was curious to see the emphatic way in which the latter supported the Gaekwar's views at several points during the conversation. Both, as our representative understood, had been called to the Bar and had been law students in London. India's future may be well assured in the native States if the native princes are so progressive and enthusiastic as the two brother princes of Baroda.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE OCCUPATION OF TIENTSIN.

ENGLAND in common with the rest of the civilised world, was greatly relieved on Tuesday, to learn that Tientsin was occupied on Saturday by the allied forces, but we are still without any definite news respecting the fate of the European Ambassadors and Ministers, though even with regard to them a more hopeful feeling now prevails. There are grounds for expecting that before many hours elapse we shall hear that they are in a position of safety. So confusing and contradictory have been most of the telegrams received from China during the past week that the public have really come to regard with incredulity practically every item of intelligence that has reached us from other than official sources. We have been accustomed to conflicting statements from South Africa since war broke out here, but they were trifling to the inconsistencies and, as it has already been proved in some cases, the exaggerations daily cabled to us from Shanghai, Chefoo and other parts in the Far East. It looks as if the correspondents at those places had telegraphed home every rumour that came to their ears without taking the trouble to sift it or to ascertain if it was founded on any real basis. One could almost wish for a censorship at the Treaty Ports, though, of course, a more intelligent censorship than that which has needlessly hampered the work of journalists in South Africa.

ORIGIN OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN UPRISING.

It is now taken for granted that the Dowager-Empress's complicity in the Boxer movement is beyond all reasonable doubt. A remarkable piece of evidence in support of this contention is adduced by Mr Holt S. Hallett who for very many years has made a special study of Chinese questions and is a recognised authority in such matters. In some of the comments made here on the successful bombardment of the Taku Forts, for which by the way, as well as for the relief of Tientsin, Russia seems inclined to claim all the credit, it was argued that the Chinese general in command would not have dared to fire on the foreign ships unless he had received positive orders to do so from Peking. Mr. Hallett points out that these orders were actually given in the circular despatch, which was issued by the Tsung-li-Yamen to all the Viceroys and Governors of the Maritime and Yang-tse Provinces, in obedience to verbal instructions of the Empress-Dowager, transmitted through the Grand Council to the Ministers, in sequence to the secret Edict issued by the Empress-Dowager on November 21 last, urging the high officials to resist by force any hostile aggression. In the circular despatch it is plainly stated that :—"This Yamen has received the special commands of her Imperial Majesty the Empress-Dowager, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, to grant you full power and liberty to resist by force of arms all aggressions upon your several jurisdictions, proclaiming a state of war, if necessary, without first seeking for instructions from Peking. Finally, your Excellency will be held responsible for any repetition of indecision or too great trustfulness in the declarations of an encroaching enemy, such as happened, for instance, to General Chang Kao-Yuan in Shan-tung." Thanks to the feeble action of the European Powers, beginning with Italy's acceptance of the humiliating treatment she received when she vainly asked for concessions, and including our own neglect to demand reparation for the attack made upon British police by a band of Chinese soldiers or militia, who crossed the Burmese frontier for this purpose early in the present year, the Empress-Dowager had got it into her head that the "foreign devils" were "growing afraid of her foreign-drilled armies." That is not the opinion of Mr. Hallett alone. He is only one of many experts who hold that, as he puts it, the Empress-Dowager and her reactionist party "have become mad with malice, ignorance, conceit and hopes for revenge."

For example, Mr. George Jameson, C. M. G., our Commercial Attache at Shanghai and a man whose knowledge of China is almost unique, does not hesitate to say that the Boxer rising has been deliberately fomented by the Dowager-Empress and her advisers with the object of driving all foreigners from the country. In the "North China Herald," of May 16 last, appeared a remarkable letter from that paper's native correspondent in Peking, who predicted the events now happening. He declared that there was a great secret scheme, having for its aim to crush all foreigners in China and wrest back the territories "leased" to them. The chief leaders of this movement were—the Empress-Dowager, Prince Ching, Prince Tuan (the heir-apparent's father), Kang Yi, Chao Shu-chiao, and Li Ping-heng. The forces to be used to achieve this end were all Manchus, viz.:—The Peking Field Force (50,000 men), under Prince Ching; the Husheng Corps or "Glorified Tigers" (10,000 strong) under Prince Tuan; and the various Banner Corps of the Imperial Guards (aggregating 12,000 men) under Kang Yi and others. These 72,000 men were to form the nucleus of the "Army of Avengers," whilst the "Boxers" were to be counted upon as auxiliaries to the great fight. He proceeds to say that not only have the "Boxers" increased tenfold in numbers since the beginning of the year in Shan-tung and Chih-li, but even the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntien (Peking) and the three north-eastern provinces (Manchuria) are now filled with the ramifications of this dangerous society. To show the high favour in which the "Boxers" stand at Court, this highly-intelligent observer relates that a Censor, named Wang, a native of Chih-li, had recently an audience of the Empress-Dowager, and the subject of the "Boxers" having come up the Empress-Dowager said to the Censor, "You are a native of this province and so ought to know. What do you think of the 'Boxers' in Chih-li? Do you think that when the time comes for action they will really join the troops in fighting the 'foreign devils'?" "I am certain of it, your Majesty. Moreover the tenets taught to the members of the society are, 'Protect to the death the Heavenly dynasty (Tien Ch'ao) and death to the devils' (Kuei-tse'). For your servant's own part, so deeply do I believe in the destiny of the society to crush the 'devils' that young and old of your servant's family are now practising the incantations of the 'Boxers,' every one of us having joined the society to 'Protect the Heavenly dynasty' and drive the 'devils' into the sea. Had I the power given me I would willingly lead the 'Boxers' in the van of the avenging army when the time comes, and before that time do all I can to assist them in organizing and arming them." The Peking correspondent adds :—The Empress-Dowager nodded her head in approval, and after ruminating in her mind, cried "Aye! It is a grand society! But I am afraid that, having no experienced men at their head just now these 'Boxers' will act rashly and get the Government into trouble with these 'Yang kuei-tze,' before everything is ready." Then, after another pause, "That's it. These 'Boxers' must have some responsible men in Chih-li and Shan-tung to guide their conduct"—and the audience then ended. The next morning a decree was issued naming this Censor Wang, Governor of Peking. That is to say, a sixth grade official was by a stroke of the pen raised to a fourth grade metropolitan post—a sub-prefect to a Provincial Judgeship! Wang will, therefore, have the opportunity he wishes—namely, to organize, advise, and arm his friends, the "Boxers." Mr. Jameson who knows what he is talking about emphatically declares that if any doubt existed as to the conviction of the Chinese Government with the Boxers the statements I have quoted should set it at rest.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Until the present humanitarian work which the Powers have in hand, is completely accomplished and the safety of the Peking colony assured it may seem premature to discuss what will happen afterwards. But the future is in the minds of everybody and not least the Foreign Governments, although they may be deferring as long as possible a formal exchange of their views. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the speech he made the night before last at the Lord Mayor's banquet to merchants and bankers of the City of London seemed inclined to take a rather hopeful view of the situation. Although he admitted the difficulty of forecasting events he thinks that the work in which the Powers are at present engaged may be brought to a conclusion in perfect harmony and without any real risk of consequences which all would deplore. Ever since the war between China and Japan there have been

persons, not in this country alone, who ha[ve seemed] to look upon the great Chinese Empire as [if it were] a kind of plum-cake which might be divid[ed among] the different civilized Powers of the worl[d as easily] and unresistingly as a cake is cut up by s[choolboys,] provided the Powers did not quarre[l among] themselves. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach [doubts] if any one would put forward th[at view] now. "It has," he says, "never been [the view] of her Majesty's Government. We ha[ve always] desired that there should be a stable [Chinese] Government in China, able to enforce de[cent order] and security, and ready to give the fa[cilities to] which we are entitled by treaty, and [increased] facilities, if possible, for our commerce and [our trade.] I believe that this is the view o[f all the] Powers at the present moment. I be[lieve that] all will work in harmony together wi[th perfect] regard for each other's rights and [with the] sole view of the common benefit of ci[vilization."] There is a strong demand in some quart[ers that a] city, more accessible than Peking, should [be chosen] as the seat of Government—Nanking [or choice,] and Mr. Jameson urges that no comp[romise or] negotiation is possible with the present r[ulers of the] country, in other words, the Dowager-Em[press must] be got rid of. "The important thing t[o bear in] mind is that we are contending not a[gainst the] whole weight of the Chinese nation, but o[nly against] the usurped power of the Manchu Co[nservatives,] backed unfortunately by the rowdy and [fanatical] elements, which they have called into [play, and] backed also by the large military force of [which for] the time being they have control. There [can be no] guarantee for peace until this faction, [which has] thrown down the gauntlet to the whole w[orld, is put] down. Once that is accomplished, it may [reasonably] be expected that the better part of China, which is now held *in terrorem*, will rally to the foreign side and that a liberal and progressive Government can soon be established." The Russian Press as a whole may be, as we are often reminded, a negligible quantity but the "Government Messenger" cannot be included in such a description. A communicated statement in that journal concludes as follows :—"It is therefore plain that the Russian troops, by entering neighbouring territory, are in no way pursuing any kind of hostile purpose as regards China; on the contrary, their presence in that friendly country at the present alarming juncture can only be of essential use to the Government in Peking in its struggle with the rebels, and help to accelerate the restoration of law and order in the Empire in the interests of China itself." The Russian Press generally, it appears, approves the above *communique* as being in complete accord with the opinion frequently expressed by the newspapers that, although Russia must certainly participate in the common action of the Powers to rescue foreigners from their present danger, it is equally her duty to preserve the friendly relations between Russia and China, which are rendered necessary by the immense and manifold interests resulting from their position as territorial neighbours and their traditional and reciprocally conciliatory policy. Scarcely a day passes without this or the other Russian journal telling us that the Boxers have no feeling against Russia; their anger being solely directed towards the Powers who send them missionaries and opium and who wish to exploit them for their commercial purposes as if Russia alone was disinterested. Moreover the "Correspondence Politique," which, as is well-known, enjoys the confidence of influential personages in Russia, publishes an interview with a Russian diplomatist, who states that Russia will oppose the brusque settlement of the complicated Chinese questions by the deposition of the Dowager-Empress and the overturn of the Government. The Russian Government considers that attempts in this direction would lead to a general conflict with the Chinese people, and transform the Chinese question into a European one, which might involve a European war. Possibly the Russian Government will also be guarded by the action of America and Japan "*vis-a-vis*" of England and that action, it is gratifying to note, appears to be eminently satisfactory. One thing the Chinese situation has accomplished: we hear no more about a very early dissolution of Parliament.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS' INDICTMENT.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the painful impression created by the charges, which Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., has brought against the medical arrangements in South Africa or more correctly against those responsible for those arrangements. When Mr. Burdett-Coutts went to South Africa or soon after he arrived, he agreed to write a series of articles or letters for the "Times," describing what he saw. These communications have been appearing from time to time as from "a special correspondent," but in the letter which appeared on Wednesday and which has created such a great sensation he, by his own wish, signed his name in order to more fully announce responsibility for his grave allegations. By doing this, as the "Times" points out, he at least conveys the assurance that the writer is no novice in matters of the kind here dealt with, but, on the contrary, has had large experience in the organization of relief for the victims of war. It will be remembered that in 1877 he was Special Commissioner to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Turkish Compassionate Fund, and it is evidently to the experience he gained in that capacity that the "Times" refers. Among the statements made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts are the following :—"There were 1,500 men in field hospitals. For seven weeks men ill of typhoid fever lay on the ground. The fever cases increased, but the accommodation did not. Into bell-tents constructed to hold sixteen (not six as Mr. Burdett-Coutts erroneously states) healthy men who are out in the open air all day were huddled ten typhoid patients who had to lie there day and night on the hard ground, or, when it rained, in three inches of mud. These poor creatures had practically no nursing, not even that of trained orderlies." There are many other horrible details that space prevents my quoting. What I have mentioned is sufficient to explain why the country has been aroused and to show that Mr. Balfour was well-advised when he decided to allow the House of Commons to consider this most serious indictment without a moment's delay. As I am writing, the debate is in progress, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts has had an opportunity of trying to substantiate the serious accusation he has thought it his duty to bring, not against Lord Roberts but against the War Office. Whether he has exaggerated the evils complained of it is clear that there must be a searching inquiry.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The visit of the Gaekwar and his Maharanee is attracting a somewhat unusual amount of notice, both on the part of Society with a big "S" and on the part of the Press. Their Highnesses were amongst the favoured people honoured with invitations to the magnificent State Concert held at Buckingham Palace, on Monday night, and earlier in the day the Duchess of York, attended by Lady Eva Dugdale, drove out to Kensington to call upon the Maharanee. Native India was quite numerously represented at the Royal Entertainment I have referred to, for besides the Baroda visitors who included the Gaekwar's brother Shrimant Samrat rao and Mr. M. N. Mehta, there were present Prince Victor Duleep Singh, who on these occasions ranks as a representative of India, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, someone whom the "Court Newsman" describes as the Raja of Venugopala, a State I do not remember to have heard of previously, and which may be the Buckingham Palace way of spelling "Venkatagiri," and, of course, Mr. Ahmad Rafiuddin, who it seems has not, as many supposed, returned to his native country. Mr. Ahmad Rafiuddin, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who some years ago wrote an article on the Queen for a popular magazine and who is also known in other ways in Anglo-Indian circles.

The engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill and young Mr. Cornwallis West is one of the topics of conversation, and naturally in these days of personal journalism the subject of many paragraphs in the newspapers. As Lady Randolph Churchill has been accustomed to figuring pretty freely in columns of Society gossip for a long time, she is probably not over-sensitive, and will not mind the remark of one of the paragraphists that her *fiance* was born in the year of her first marriage. It was reported early in the week that the wedding was to be on Wednesday last, but this rumour was contradicted by Lady Randolph Churchill herself. Subsequently it was stated that the interesting event would take place within a month. To-day it is announced that Mr. Cornwallis West, having recovered his health, has been ordered back to South Africa; consequently the marriage ceremony has had to be postponed *sine die*. Lady Randolph Churchill is so well-known that it may be hoped that she will not, like another lady of similar activities and of equal popularity, sink into comparative obscurity on marrying a man less before the public than her first husband. But I hardly think this is very likely, especially if it be true, as our American friends boasted, that it was her talents and her "go" that made Lord Randolph Churchill.

People who ride on the tops of London omnibuses—and everybody does that occasionally except they are members of the Royal Family—sometimes cannot help hearing curious things. On Saturday I was on the Hammersmith bus, which stopped in front of a news-vendor's shop near Olympia. Outside the shop were the contents' bills of the late editions of the evening newspapers, announcing in very big letters the news, still unconfirmed by the way, of the massacre of a consul and forty missionaries. These startling placards attracted the special attention of two well-dressed ladies on the bus, one of whom remarked in the offensively loud tone of voice affected by certain smart fashionable women, "Really I do believe that the Boxers are even worse than the Boers." Some of the Boers are certainly not angels but to compare them with the cut-throats who have brought about the present state of things in the very Celestial Empire is decidedly naive.

Sir William Wedderburn's announcement that he will not seek re-election in Parliament comes as a surprise, and people are wondering whether the "prevalence of militarism against which he finds it vain to fight" is the only cause of his decision to retire into private life.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

I regret to announce that the illness of Sir Charles Sargent, the much-respected ex-Chief Justice of Bombay, terminated fatally yesterday week. The sad event occurred at his residence, Queen's Gate Terrace, and came rather as a surprise to his many friends. A little more than a month ago, he wrote in his own hand a letter regretting that the state of his health prevented him from attending, as he wished to do, Sir John Scott's lecture at the Society of Arts, and although it was known that he was very ill, few realised that his end was so near. I have also to record the deaths of Admiral Maxse, a well-known figure in London Society who 20 years ago was a sturdy Republican, but who, since the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, that great epoch in English political life, had been classed as a Conservative; Lady Claud Hamilton, mother of Professor Tyndall's widow; Major-General Sir Stanhope Jephson, a nonagenarian, who was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Keane of Ghuznee in the first Afghan War; Major-General John Harkness, who commanded a column in the last Afghan war; and Sir James Dixon Mackenzie, Bart.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

About 8 o'clock on Friday morning, a tony, laden with provisions in charge of tindal Banea Ahmed, went alongside the steam-ship Bullmouth and made fast; but owing to the heavy sea and high wind, the rope carried away. The tony was dashed against the ship's side and sunk, the tindal and the whole of the crew being immediately precipitated into the water. A private launch, belonging to Mr. Hepworth, happened to pass alongside at the time, picked up drowning men, and towed the tony ashore.

On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, the Captain of the steam-ship Obra reported to the water police that about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, a tindal, named Pandoo Visaji, in charge of a tony with four coolies as passengers on board, attempted to come alongside the steamer's gangway. As the tony was nearing the gangway, a heavy sea struck her, capsizing her and throwing all the occupants into the water. All the men were picked up alive with the exception of one, named Belcher, a coolie, who sank, and his body could not be found. The tony floated away and has not been recovered.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

NEWS FROM KUMASSI.

The following telegram from Colonel Willcocks was received at the Colonial Office on June 27 :—

PRAHSU, JUNE 26.

Mojor Wilkinson reached Bekwai by way of Obuassi 19th June. I had written to Governor of Gold Coast, Kumassi, saying that troops would arrive at Bekwai 20th June if possible, and I am of opinion that Governor may have received letter sent by me, as I have just received letter sent by Governor bearing date 17th June informing me that he will hold out till the 20th of June.

This letter received by Hall at Esumeja and forwarded to Wilkinson at Bekwai, were it arrived middle of night of 21st June. Captain Hall heard firing by 7-pounder guns night of 21st June, five shots, then five more. Hall fired two guns as signal. Hall further reports hearing continuance of firing.

Wilkinson went immediately from Bekwai, arriving at Esumeja at dawn 22nd June, marching through torrents of rain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burroughes, with about 500 natives soldiers, is going to the north as fast as possible, but the rivers all round in flood and movement of troops quite impossible except at a few miles *per diem*.

ACCRA, JUNE 21.

The Colonial Secretary to-day in an interview said he was unable to guarantee life and property in the "Hinterland", but was arming native levies for the purpose of blockading the roads and preventing incursions of rebels eastward.

Native refugees from Jabin state that a palaver was held by Major Morris before entering Kumassi. The conditions demanded by the Ashantis were that the Governor must leave Kumassi. They said they did not want a Resident and must be allowed to buy and sell slaves. They also objected to schools and teachers, and demanded that Father Ramseyer should be handed over. Major Morris attacked them on the following day, killing many, and forced an entry into the fort. The natives say the golden stool has been seen in the Ashanti camp.

According to later reports, the Governor was wounded in the shoulder and eight officers were killed in a sortie from the fort. There are many wounded, and provisions are scarce. The investment is so complete that no one is able to leave the town. Great privations are being suffered by the native population, the position of the besieged is daily becoming more precarious, and there are no prospects of relief

PRAHSU, JUNE 22.

The Ashantis have sent 1,500 men to Domposssi to assist the Adansis and also 1,000 men to oppose the Bekwais.

Four hundred and fifty West African troops arrived to-day under Colonel Burroughs, with 13 officers, six European non-commissioned officers, and three special service officers, with one millimetre gun.

JUNE 23.

The final advance to open up communication with Kumassi begins to-morrow, sufficient supplies having at last been collected. On the road from Ashanti to Kwahon are three villages which together can muster about 2,000 fighting men.

JUNE 24.

About 300 men of the West African Regiment left to-day under Colonel Burroughs, and a 7·5 millimetre gun under Sergeant-Major Bosher, of the West African Frontier Force, for Fumsu. A hundred and fifty men of the West African Frontier Force have just landed at Cape Coast Castle.

JUNE 25.

One hundred and fifty troops of the 2nd Battalion of the West African Frontier Force arrived here to-day under Captian Ebent (?). Quantities of supplies are arriving here.

The West African Regiment has reached Fumsu. There is still no news from Kumassi,

BLANTYRE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

JUNE 22.

A force of 280 British Central Africa Rifles, 73 Sikhs, and 500 carriers left here to-day, under the command of Captain Harrison and Lieutenants Godfrey and Luard, for Chinde. At Chinde they will go on board the transport Victorian, which will convey them to Accra "en route" for Kumassi, where the troops are to be employed to quell the rising of the Ashantis. Dr. Gray accompanies the force.

In answer to an inquiry as to the condition of Captain Melliss, West African Frontier Force, who was stated in a Press telegram dated Prahsu, June 17, to have been severely wounded, Colonel Willcocks has telegraphed that the statement was incorrect, and that Captain Melliss was at Prahsu in good health on the 20th inst.

ACCORDING to a "Reuter" telegram from Perth, Sir Gerard Smith, Governor of Western Australia, was to resign his post on July, 1. In opening the session of the Parliament of New Zealand on Friday, June 22, the Governor (Lord Ranfarly) intimated that the Ministers were of opinion that an extension of the boundaries of the colony by the annexation of several islands in the Pacific might become necessary.

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

DEFECTS OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, as special correspondent of "The Times" has been writing on the subject of "Our Wars and Our Wounded." His last letter, dated Cape Town, May 29, we give in full. It is as follows :—

A long time has elapsed since the despatch of the last preceding letter. During that period the growing scenes of neglect and inhumanity, of suffering and death, which have been the lot of the British soldier in the closing chapter of this war have made up a picture which it is impossible any longer to conceal from the eyes of the British public.

A natural aversion to hasty criticism or exaggeration, and still more to anything approaching sentiment when dealing with the hard necessities of war time; a hope that the lamentable disorganization and inefficiency of our medical system under the sudden strain of sickness at the front was only temporary, and that the gaps in its "personnel" and equipment which left thousands of stricken men unnursed, on the ground, in the most painful stages of a deadly disease would quickly be filled up; these combined to arrest my pen until, just returned from the front and within touch of news from home, I read that which proves that truth concealed serves the same purpose as falsehood and that the time has come to speak out.

To a mind stocked with scenes which would sicken the hardest heart it comes like a blow between the eyes, leaving one dizzy and bewildered, to learn that at the very moment when these horrors were at their worst and when men were dying like flies for want of adequate attention, a large company of intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen at home, both lay and professional, were feasting on—amongst other things which the war-worn soldier out here would have been equally glad to have—the perfection of the medical and hospital arrangements in this campaign!

On that night (Saturday the 28th of April) hundreds of men to my knowledge were lying in the worst stages of typhoid, with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet (not even the latter for many of them) between their aching bodies and the hard ground, with no milk and hardly any medicines, without beds, stretchers, or mattresses, without pillows without linen of any kind, without a single nurse amongst them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers to act as "orderlies," rough and utterly untrained to nursing, and with only three doctors to attend on 350 patients. There were none of the conditions of a forced march about this. It was a mile from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, a large town which we had occupied for more than six weeks, with a line of railway to two seaports, along which thousands of troops and countless trainloads of stores and equipment of all kinds, and for every one except the sick; had been moving up during the whole of that leisurely halting time. About the same day a convoy of wounded men were being subjected to nameless torture for want of any ambulance transport or the simplest comforts, huddled together in rough springless ox-wagons, jolted over sprult and drift for 40 miles; the road being strategically safe and their destination this same Bloemfontein, provided with most things except humane appliances for the wounded. These are two typical instances of the state of things here on April 28.

From morning to night the gloomy processions followed each other across the Market-square at slow march with arms reversed, bearing shapeless figures sewn up in blankets to unknown crowded graves in the cemetery on the southern hill, day after day and week after week in ever-growing numbers. How many of these might to-day be strong men full of life rejoicing at their near return to home and friends is a terrible speculation which must be left to those who consider the conditions attending their sickness and death.

By what incredible ignorance of then current facts, by what bankruptcy of insurance against patent dangers, were such funeral bakemeats permitted to furnish forth that ill-timed feast at the Reform Club, where the spirit of congratulation filled the atmosphere and nothing was heard but eloquent and highly authoritative statements that "it would not be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged than the medical service in this war. Next morning very naturally the Press took up the chorus, and a comforting sense of satisfaction and pride settled down on the public mind. Amidst all the chequered course of this war here at last was one white illumined square, one just and righteous cause of national congratulation. The reputation of England for humanity had been vindicated, for all was well with the sick and wounded.

It is a painful and thankless task to rob the British public, ever ready and generous, of that cherished consolation; but the bubble must be pricked, and they must wake up and look the troublesome things that lie beneath straight in the face; for these are lives of men. It is a stern duty to tell the truth, "lest we forget," or, worse still, go out of this campaign misled and uninformed as to the capacity of our present medical system to meet the exigencies of a great war.

Neither the audience who heard, nor the public who read, nor the Press which commented so favourably on the speeches referred to could be expected to go behind their high authority, or to question their reiterated assurances. All took their cue from the same prompting, an experience of the medical arrangements which closed when the war was half over, in volume of human pressure if not in time, when its only victims were the wounded, and sickness was but just appearing, yet in forms suggestive of terrible possibilities in the near future.

Up to that time things had been fairly, but not wholly, satisfactory. The favourable note had been sounded from the first, from the plains of Colenso and other lesser battlefields where the splendid bravery of our Army doctors under fire seized and engrossed the public imagination. In that quality, indeed, the record of the R. A. M. C. shows no flaw; but it can no more provide a proper medical system in war than the bravery of our troops can supply tactics and strategy. When the talk is of "perfect medical arrangements" it is only misleading to keep the attention fixed on acts of heroism in the field. Then came the pleasant descriptions of the base hospitals at Cape Town to complement the general satisfaction. To the latter these letters did full justice as the writer saw them. But was there nothing else witnessed by or known to those who "had an opportunity of examining the medical arrangements both throughout Cape Colony and Natal, and did not believe it would be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged," and who did not leave this country till March? Even at Cape Town was the Woodstock Hospital, old, condemned, and running over with vermin, a fit place for sick soldiers to be moved into from arriving transports? Were the hospitals at De Aar and Orange River, "stationary hospitals' formed early in the war and always certain from their position to be largely used, prefect in staff and equipment? Let the inmates answer. Was the medical service on the line up from East London to Sterkstrom perfect? Ask the civilians of Queenstown who in the absence of all military provision, received a telegram on the morning of the Stormberg disaster to take in 100 wounded that afternoon, or the New South Wales Ambulance Contingent who as late as February rescued the column from an almost complete dearth of medical arrangements. And Paardeberg? This, too, was within the limits of the first chapter on which the speeches were founded. Was the medical service at Jacobsdal and Paardeberg included in the sweeping eulogy? The horrors of those scenes, the fate of the wounded there owing entirely to shortcomings of medical equipment, staff, and transport, were a by-word in every mouth before that first chapter closed.

So far as the sick are concerned there have been two plagues in South Africa—the plague of blindness and the plague of whitewash. Whitewash can easily be got rid of, but if allowed to remain it doubles the dangers of blindness when that supervenes. Just as there was no quaver in the note of absolute perfectibility about the past, so there was no warning as to the future. Read the two speeches through from end to end and no whisper of it is to be heard. The past accounted for the extreme limit of patients which the Army Medical Department could deal with efficiently—say, 5,000. There had been no sickness to speak of. Yet the lesson of every war that ever occurred is writ large in history and carved on a million tombstones—three sick at least to one wounded. Was there no place for reservation as to the 15,000 and more to come, and how they were to be dealt with by an organization suitable to 5,000 and already full? Was it fair to the British Army, was it just to the British public, to go on thumping the tub of "perfections," and to pronounce the verdit before the real trial had begun? Would it not have been common prudence to wait and see what would happen? It was no longer even a matter of speculation. Already typhoid had opened her deadly wings, and spread them like some monstrous vulture over march and camp and field and town, from base to base. But typhoid is the known "scourge of South Africa." The danger was always patent. Was it no one's duty to think, to warn, to prepare?

Your readers will remember the calculations presented in the first letter of this series showing the hospital accommodation which it would be prudent to supply for this war. They were based on previous facts and experience open to any one interested in the subject—10 per cent. of the whole force under arms was taken as a "minimum"—say, 20,000 beds. If from the first these requirements had been fearlessly laid down and provided for in time, what disasters might not have been averted! The Government would not have refused; the people would have poured out money like water. The second letter described the feeble and confused process of "muddle through" by which enlargement was being attempted, and its results on the efficiency of units, arising not less from the inadequacy of "personnel" and equipment than from the inelastic nature of the system. It would be as easy to stretch an old glass bottle, tied up with red tape and sealed with official stamp, as effectively to adjust the present system to a sudden pressure of numbers. The new measure can only flow over and lie on the ground, and be lost. We shall see that this is more than a parable.

There are 20,000 sick and wounded troops this day in South Africa, and more than half of these are down with typhoid. The figures are not official; but they may be relied on. From the Vaal River by Kroonstad to Bloemfontein; through Springfontein and Norvar's Pont to Naauwpoort; on to De Aar; then up by Orange River to Kimberley; down De Aar through Deelfontein—all these being great centres of sick—to Cape Town, which is full now, inspite of its 800 shipped home every week; back from Naauwpoort down to East London; at Port Elizabeth; at Durban, Maritzburg, Mooi River, Ladysmith—20,000 British soldiers sick and wounded not a man less, and probably some thousands more. It is a respectable British army, larger than we have won some wars with, and about the strength people said at first that we should require for this one; but it is an army of sick men. At Bloemfontein a few days ago there were 5,000 sick on one day left after another 5,000 had been sent down the line in the previous fortnight; this is official. How have these stricken thousands, or most of them, been housed and tended? How have they been nursed? How have they been moved? An indication has been given: a few specific instances will follow in this and the succeeding letter.

For a month after occupation of Bloemfontein, where, it will be remembered, our forces remained seven weeks before the general advance, the hospital accomodation there consisted of two kinds—(1) the field hospitals situated in the various camps about the town; and (2) the extemporized hospitals in the town itself in various public buildings commandered for the purpose. These latter, according to the official list contained about 700 beds. The conditions of the town and the surrounding country were explained and the possible danger of an epidemic clearly indicated in the last letter, although the authorities maintained that typhoid was not on the increase. In that letter the sick were given as 2,200, which, with 700 in the town, would leave some 1,500 in the field hospitals.

We will deal with the latter establishments first. It was difficult to ascertain their number, and it would be useless to state it at any given time, as those hospitals were constantly being evacuated as brigades moved away. The large exodus of troops in the direction of Dewetsdorp and Thaba Nchu on the fruitless attempt to cut off the enemy in the south-east closed many field hospitals, and the later general advance caused nearly all to be evacuated. It will be better, therefore, to take one of them as an illustration. It was the first I visited on my arrival, it remained after the others, passed through the highest pressure of sickness, and was on the point of being abolished a few days ago.

An ordinary field hospital contains 100 beds—a "facon de parler," because it has no beds. When stretchers are available they are sometimes used as beds in the tents. The theory of a field hospital is that it is to be always moving with troops. When troops make a long stay in one place it may be used as a "stationary" hospital, and its equipment should be improved for that purpose. It is an axiom laid down by an accepted authority that "if the hospital is to be long in occupation everyeffort should be made to raise the patients off the ground." Ten weeks existence of this hospital in one spot is certainly a period satisfying the condition; but no attempt was ever made to supply beds or even mattresses for it. Situated within a mile of Bloemfontein, nurses could have been accommodated in it justias well as in a "general" or "stationary" hospital, where they are allowed. There were never any nurses in it, or indeed, in any field hospital. The distinction between a field hospital used as this was and a stationary or general hospital is rendered merely nominal by strategic security, permanence "in situ," and enlarged accom modation. In these respects some of the field hospitals around Bloemfontein differed in no way from general hospitals, and least of all in the necessity for proper nursing. But hardly any nurses at all came to Bloemfontein for a month after our occupation of it. Of this anon.

The staff of a field hospital comprises 40 all told, apart from those engaged solely in transport, which is supplied by the Army Service Corps. There are four medical officers, two ward-masters, 14 trained nursing orderlies, and six supernumeraries—for 100 patients. The field hospital in question before it arrived in Bloemfontein had been broken into two, one half having been sent in another direction, leaving this hospital with half its equipment and staff. It should consequently have accommodated 50 patients. On my first visit to it (April 9) there were 250 in its tents, 90 of whom were typhoid cases. It was in such a condition of crowding, insufficient equipment, and general misery that I hesitated to describe it in my last letter, hoping for a speedy improvement which the authorities promised.

More than a fortnight later another visit disclosed the following state of things. With no further equipment than two marquees and a few bell tents, no addition of staff or anything else, there were 316 patients, of whom half were typhoids. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell tents such as were mentioned in a former letter as affording sleeping accommodation for from six to eight orderlies when working and in sound health. In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the lying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it.

There was not room to step between them. Think of this, you who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 274 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a waterproof sheet, between his body and the ground. The ground is hard as stone, and at night the temperature falls to freezing point. Besides other deficiencies which cannot be described there were no sheets or pillow-cases or pretence of bed linen of any kind; only the coarse rug grated against the sensitive skin burning with fever. The heat of these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, their odours sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with flies in black clusters too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of the features. There was no one to do it for them. Seventeen orderlies had come with, or been raised for, the half-section of the field hospital; 10 had been taken from it, the number being made up from the Bearer Company; but they had other duties to perform than brushing flies off patients' faces. At night there were not enough to prevent those in the delirious stage from getting up and wandering about the camp half naked in the bitter cold. In one tent, where some slept and others lay with eyes open and staring, a case of "perforation" was groaning out his life huddled against his neighbour on the ground. Men had not only to see, but often to feel, others die.

It was a sad and sickening spectacle this, which I describe exactly as my eyes saw it, and without exaggeration or excuse. I leave it and other similar facts it will be necessary to relate to the consideration, not of wives and mothers—we will put them out of sight—but of hard, practical men, accustomed to the hospitals of the poor, of the medical profession, of the great nursing community, of the whole British public, who at the moment when this sight was to be seen out here were reading those comforting words spoken at Calais on April 20, as an avant-courier of the speeches two days later at the Reform Club :—"Nothing that prevision could suggest or that money could purchase was wanting anywhere. The supply was simply lavish. . . . Here everything was sent up with the utmost promptitude and medical stores and comforts were always on the spot."

We have hardly come yet to the question of local responsibility. Certainly in the case of this particular field hospital it did not lie with its chief medical officer, who was an energetic, painstaking member of the R. A. M. C., working day and night, never leaving his hospital, and sitting down each evening to his blue paper "returns" after 14 hours' work in the tents. "Yes," he said simply, as we parted, "we do our best, but it makes one's heart sick to look at them."

There is no need to pile on the agony, but worse remains behind which must be told. Therefore I will pass over an incidental visit to the hospital after a heavy rain, when many of the patients—typhoid had increase—were to be seen lying three inches deep in mud, and come to my last visit, four days ago, on my way down to the front. The chief medical officer had been changed; from all reports this one was as painstaking as the last. He told me that at one time his patients had increased to 496! Three hundred of these were typhoids. The few trained orderlies had been mostly taken away; in their place were 25 untrained and ignorant privates from an infantry regiment, most of whom were themselves "convalescents," to do the whole of the nursing. The medical staff remained always at three. Let the "Manual" throw its own light on this. The patients here were within 24 of the number (520) allotted to a general hospital. A general hospital has 20 medical men, 78 trained nursing orderlies, 27 untrained privates, and nine nurses. The sick require far more attention and nursing than the wounded; the general hospitals at Cape Town, equipped as above, were mostly occupied by wounded. Here was this hospital crowded with typhoid left to three doctors, 25 untrained privates and no nurses.

With one more incident graver than all the rest the dark history of a field hospital at Bloemfontein must close. On the occasion of my last visit the hospital had been mostly emptied, as it was to move on to the front. In the course of this process 20 of the worst cases were removed to a more permanent hospital a mile and a half off. How were they taken? They were lifted out of their tents and put into rough ox-wagons—all typhoids and many of them dangerously ill—and then jolted across the veldt, which in this place is much broken by spruits and gullies. One case was in a state of "haemorrhage" when moved. The order had come to evacuate the hospital; the medical officer had no choice but to obey; there were no ambulances. In three days four of these 20 were dead men.

It must be remembered that these events occurred at Bloemfontein and mainly during the second months of its occupation by our Army. The town had always been marked down as our advanced military base, and from the day we entered it became, what it will never cease to be, a British stronghold. The strategic conditions surrounding the scenes described must therefore be clearly differentiated from those which attend a continuous march, in order that we should not be misled by talk about "military exigencies" and the like. No practical man will question the prior claim of military exigency over humanity where the interests of the two are irreconcilable; but whenever the former is not really endangered by the latter humanity cannot, and must not, be entirely neglected. This raises a question of policy, apart from and above that of the disorganization of a medical system. It need not be discussed here; but in the writer's opinion there were no military exigencies really involved that could necessitate, there were none so pressing that they can excuse, the sufferings and horrors to which our sick and wounded were subjected at this time and place. To relieve these, and others which must be related, there were certain obvious methods, none of which could have seriously interfered with military exigencies.

Before indicating these or completing the medical history of Bloemfontein, I must beg leave to offer a few words of personal explanation. Your readers will remember that towards the end of last year your special correspondent at Cape Town called attention to certain imperfections in the Army medical system, and particularly in the base hospitals. Those reports, denied in some quarters, supported in others, were the proximate cause of my visit to South Africa. Immediately on arriving I applied for leave to go to the front, being anxious to follow the treatment of the sick and wounded in its natural sequence from the field down to the base. Considerable delay occurred before I could obtain the requisite facilities, and this, while it lengthened my stay at Cape Town, necessitated my reversing the process of examination. The time, however, was not altogether wasted; first because it enabled an analysis of our Army medical organization to be made under conditions most favourable to it, the base hospitals being then in admirable order; and, secondly, because had I left South Africa before the pressure of sickness occurred my mission would have been less than half completed. Although in my analysis I confined myself to describing what I actually saw at Cape Town, much subsequent evidence arose, not only to support the earlier criticisms of your regular correspondent, but to create uneasiness as to the future and to strengthen my determination to see the system through to the front. The reverse side of the picture has, however, presented a contrast which it was impossible to anticipate.

As there are statements contained herein the gravity of which I fully appreciate, while I hold myself responsible for their accuracy, I beg to subscribe my name.

W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLIES FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The War Office last night issued copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and Lord Roberts concerning the allegations made against the hospital arrangements for the Field Force in South Africa.

The first communications are from the Secretary of State for War to Lord Roberts and the General Commanding the Lines of Communication for a report on the state of things alleged by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., in a message to Lord Wolseley as follows :—

"Cape Town, June 1.—Returned from front. Terrible pressure sickness. Breakdown in medical arrangements. Doctors, nurses, equipment miserably insufficient. Pitiable scenes here entirely falsify statements sent home."

THE ARRANGEMENTS AT KROONSTAD.

Lord Roberts, in a reply dated Pretoria, June 6, says :—

"I was aware Burdett-Coutts had drawn attention to the medical arrangements at Kroonstad. On our arrival there a very large number of sick and wounded had to be provided for, and the accommodation available proved quite insufficient for them. The very existence of my force depended on supplies coming up by train along a line of railway nearly 900 miles long, every bridge of which for the last 128 miles had been destroyed by the enemy. Notwithstanding this, I ordered that the requirements of the sick were to be first taken in hand as soon as the rail had been repaired and a few trains of supplies had been got through. The principal medical officer proceeded with the first train to Kroonstad with surgeons and nurses; the field hospital could not be utilised as we were about to move on again, but No. 3 General and Scotch Hospital had been held in readiness at Bloemfontein to be sent to Kroonstad directly the line was open; this was done, and the former received a hundred and eighty patients within 24 hours of its arrival. I repeatedly visited the hospital during the short time I was at Kroonstad and I impressed upon the Principal Medical Officer and Lord Methuen, who was on his way to Kroonstad, to do all that was possible to remedy matters. A few days after my departure I recieved a report from the Principal Medical Officer that medical arrangements there were in all respects in good order; while Lord Methuen has since informed me that everything is thoroughly satisfactory. I was deeply distressed at being unable to make suitable arrangements for the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad, but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the rapid advance of a large Army in an enemy's country, when railway communication has been destroyed, and such suffering would have been enormously increased had it not been for the prompt manner in which the medical authorities made the best of the very scanty accommodation available at a place little larger than an ordinary English village. Since leaving Kroonstad we have had no difficulty about our sick and wounded; there have been comparatively few sick, and we have found ample accommodation for them, and the wounded both here and at Johannesburg. Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves have stated publicly their experience of the medical arrangements in South Africa, and I submit that their evidence is more reliable than that of Burdett-Coutts, to whom I would have explained what our difficulties were at Kroonstad if he had taken the trouble to call upon me."

BLOEMFONTEIN, JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA.

On June 20 the Secretary of State for War again communicated with Lord Roberts, saying disquieting reports continued to be received as to deficiency of medical appliances and comforts, and even necessaries, overcrowding, paucity of nurses and hospital orderlies, and the abnormal proportion of deaths; and asking if anything could be done to mitigate the evil if it still existed, or if more nurses should be sent.

Lord Roberts' reply, dated June 25, contained the following :—"As regards hospitals at the base, before leaving Cape Town I personally assured myself that all arrangements were working satisfactorily, and I have not heard since any complaints about them. When we first arrived at Bloemfontein we had an abnormal number of sick, due, no doubt, not only to the peculiarly exhausting nature of the march, but also to the terrible insanitary conditions of our camp at Praadeberg where the only water available for drinking purposes flowed down from the Boer camp 1 1-2 miles higher up the river, which was crowded with dead animals in a state of decomposition. We also had a considerable number of wounded after the fight on March 10. To hastily improvise accommodation at Bloemfontein for such a large number, which gradually increased up to 2,000 before I left that town, was no easy task. . . . As soon as I could arrange for such supplies being placed at Bloemfontain as were necessary for the very existence of the force, I ordered up tents and all necessary appliances for the sick, nurses, more doctors, and more hospitals. Bloemfontein is not a large town, but all suitable public buildings schools, &c., were made into hospitals. I constantly visited these, and after a very short time they were, I consider, in good order and not overcrowded. To give some idea of the pressure at Bloemfontein I would state that from the date of our arrival there, on March 13 until two or three days ago, or in a little more than three months, there have been approximately 6,339 admissions for enteric fever alone. Of these, 1,370 died, giving a mortality of 21 per cent. Numerous cases which were returned as simple continued fever have, no doubt, been cases of slight enteric. This would reduce the percentage of mortality. I am not aware whether 21 per cent. of enteric cases is an abnormal rate of mortality in civil hospitals in peace time, in tropical climes, if so it must be ascribed to the abnormal conditions which obtained at Bloemfontein owing to the exhausted state of the men when admitted to hospital, and not, in my opinion, to neglect on the part of Royal Army Medical Corps. . . . After Kroonstad we established no permanent hospital until we reached Johannesburg, 137 miles further on. There we had considerably less difficulties to contend with as compared with Kroonstad, owing to the large civil hospital in existence there, in which a number of our sick and wounded were accommodated, and to the fact that several suitable buildings were available. I visited Johannesburg two days ago and found the medical arrangements in fair order. At Pretoria, though a much smaller place than Johannesburg, we have managed to make the sick comfortable in the various local hospitals, and by utilising certain public buildings. Had our line of rail not been so frequently interrupted we should ere this have had here a number of tents, with spare doctors and nurses, who left Bloemfontein some days ago, but had been delayed by the rail being cut. . . . I have no wish to shirk responsibility in the matter, or to screen any shortcomings which might be proved against the Royal Army Medical Corps. You state you have been told that reports of MacCormac and Treves are optimistic, and that conditions have probably changed for the worse since their visit. It is true that neither of these gentlemen took part in a long or difficult march, but two consulting surgeons who are now en route to England (Mr. Watson Cheyne and Mr. Lenthal Cheatle) have been with this force from the Modder River to Pretoria. I would ask that their opinions on the subject might be ascertained, and I would further suggest that a small committee, consisting of one or two medical men of recognised ability in whom the public have full confidence, together with some men of sound common-sense, should be deputed to proceed to

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR HARD PRESSED.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

(Compiled from the mail papers of June 22 to 29.)

THE Admiralty has received the following telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce, Ta-ku, via Chifu, June 21:—There has been no communication from the Commander-in-Chief for seven days, nor with Tien-tsin for five days. Allies hold Ta-ku forts and Tang-ku securely, and they will advance for the relief of Tien-tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong-kong to-morrow, and 300 from Wei-hai-wei the day after to-morrow. It is believed that fighting is constantly going on round Tien-tsin. Our garrison there should be about 3,000 men.

Following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be at once issued:—"The Admirals and Senior Naval Officers of the allied Powers in China desire to make known to all Viceroys and authorities of the coasts and rivers, cities and provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against 'Boxers' and peoples who oppose them on their march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow countrymen."

The Admiralty has received the following telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Ta-ku, despatched from Chifu, June 22:—It is hoped that Tien-tsin may be relieved to-night (June 21). No news from Commander-in-Chief. H.M. cruiser Terrible landed this morning 382 officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Engineers.

The Admiralty announces that a telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Ta-ku, dated Chifu, June 23, stating that the allied Admirals were working in perfect accord, with the Russian Vice-Admiral as senior officer. The British sloop Algerine was all well. Two hundred men of the Chinese Regiment from Wei-hai-wei were landed at Ta-ku on the 22nd. As only one runner had got through from Tien-tsin for five days, no information could be obtained except that the settlement was almost entirely destroyed and that our people were fighting hard. News was received as the telegram was being despatched that the attempt to relieve Tien-tsin on the 22nd was repulsed with some loss.

The Admiralty has received the following telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Ta-ku, sent from Chifu, June 24:—The total force which left Tien-tsin with the Commander-in-Chief for Peking about 2,000, composed of detachments of the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the Commander-in-Chief, because it was only known that he was cut off by Tien-tsin's being invested. Tien-tsin has been fighting for its life ever since. It was on receipt of information that Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Tien-tsin, ravaging Tang-ku, and were reinforcing Ta-ku, as well as mining the mouth of the Pei-ho, that it was promptly determined to seize Ta-ku just in time, since when every effort has been made to relieve Tien-tsin. Have commandeered small coasting steamer for taking troops, sick and wounded, across the bar to Wei-hai-wei, where I intend making temporary base hospital and asylum for refuge.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. W. R. Carles, her Majesty's Consul at Tien-tsin, not dated (probably sent June 24), forwarded from Chifu, June 27:—A note has been received by the Commissioner of Customs here from the Inspector-General (Sir R. Hart) in Peking, dated 4 p.m. on June 19, in which it is stated that the foreign Legations had been desired to leave Peking within 24 hours. Admiral Seymour is believed to be at Pei-tsang, about nine miles to the north of Tien-tsin. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction during the last 36 hours.

The Admiralty states that the following telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Ta-ku, June 25, via Chifu, June 26:—Commander Cradock, in command of the British contingent for the relief of Tien-tsin, reports that Tien-tsin was communicated with and reinforced on June 23. The Commander-in-Chief reported to be ten miles from Tien-tsin, hampered by sick and wounded and engaged with the enemy.

The Admiralty reports the following casualty at Ta-ku on June 17:—

Seriously wounded.—A. B. Samuel Symons Corber, 163298, of her Majesty's sloop Algerine. The name of the A.B. of her Majesty's cruiser Endymion already reported as wounded at Ta-ku on June 17 has been confirmed as E. J. Wyatt, 171,906, not Moyatt.

Admiral Kempff sends to Washington the following message from Ta-ku *via* Chifu, dated Chifu, June 24:—"Tien-tsin is being bombarded. The American Consulate as well as much of the foreign concessions are being destroyed. A relief party is *en route* to Tien-tsin, including 130 American marines." Admiral Kempff also sent the following, under date June 25:—"Relief force reached Tin-tsin 23rd. Loss very small. Peking relief force, which left Tien-tsin 10th, reported be ten miles from Tien-tsin, surrounded. Force left Tien-tsin 24th render assistance."

A telegram from Admiral Kempff, received *via* Chifu, June 27, states that the Peking foreign guards and the foreign Ministers are reported to be with the Peking relief expedition, which is intrenched eight miles from Tien-tsin. Two German official telegrams were received in Berlin on June 26. The first is from the German Consul at Chifu, who reports that Admiral Seymour is said to be 20 kilometres distant from Tien-tsin, that he has the Ministers of the Powers with him, and that he is hard pressed by "Boxers" and by Chinese troops. On the 24th inst., reinforcements left Tien-tsin to join Admiral Seymour and to facilitate his return. The force sent from Ta-ku to relieve Tien-tsin had entered that city on the afternoon of the 23rd. inst. The second telegram is from the Imperial Governor of Kiao-chau, and bears yesterday's date. It states that according to Chinese accounts the relief force under Admiral Seymour had arrived in Peking. These two telegrams are not really irreconcilable since Admiral Seymour must doubtless have entered Peking before he could succeed in bringing away the Diplomatic representatives of the Powers. Considerable anxiety, however, continues to be felt regarding the fate of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, of Admiral Seymour's expedition, and of the foreign residents in Tien-tsin. The fact, too, that for the first time in the history of the young Empire a couple of thousand Germans are taking part in warlike operations at so great a distance from home excites apprehensions which are all the keener because their nudity.

The version of the latest intelligence regarding Admiral Seymour which has been telegraphed by the German Consul at Chifu is to the effect that Admiral Seymour's force has been surrounded 14 kilometres from Tien-tsin. Sixty-two of his troops have been killed and 200 wounded, and he is very hard pressed by the enemy. He asks for a relief column 2,000 strong, and in compliance with this request a force left Tien-tsin on the morning of the 25th inst. with a Russian officer in command.

M. Delcasse on Wednesday received a telegram from the French Consul at Chifu confirming the relief of Tien-tsin and announcing that the foreign Ministers have quitted Peking. He has also received a telegram, dated Tuesday, from the Consul at Shanghai, which says:—"The allied troops have entered Tien-tsin. The foreign Ministers have quitted Peking with an escort of Chinese troops. It is supposed that they are proceeding to Shan-hai-kwan, following the Great Wall."

The Russian Consul at Shanghai has received the following telegram from Chifu of Tuesday's date:—"A Russian military officer reports that Russian military troops have relieved Tien-tsin. They lost four killed and 20 wounded. Small detachments of the other Powers had entered the town with the Russian artillery."

The United States Consul at Shanghai has received the following telegram from Chifu dated June 22, 12·50 p.m.:—

Bulletin from Commander Wise, Ta-ku, June 20, 1 p.m.:—"On the arrival of the marines this morning I started the fires on some locomotives and pro-cured some cars. Two field pieces of artillery have just now been entrained with 400 Russians; one field piece and 130 marines are leaving for Tien-tsin. A French officer has just arrived here, having left Tien-tsin yesterday at 7·30 p.m. He reports that the Chinese troops are attacking the foreigners and that the American Consulate has been destroyed. I do not know what has become of our men. The Chinese have modern field guns and are battering the foreigners in their strongholds. The officer says it is possible to travel on the line from here to Chun-ing-cheng, half-way to Tien-tsin. There are a few Russians there. I am told I may be attacked here to-night, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. The place will be deserted again to night. It is very important to preserve the rolling stock and the railway. When the train has got as far as it can go the troops will press on ahead on foot and the train will be sent back for reinforcements. I seized here at daylight despatch-boat. I could start more locomotives had I any competent firemen.

"WISE, Captain, Warship Monocacy."

Bulletin from Lieutenant (?) Admiral Kempff:—"British Consul at Tien-tsin sends by special courier:—Reinforcements urgently needed, casualties heavy, ammunitions insufficient, machineguns required. Russians at railroad station hard pressed. Chinese troops keep up incessant fire with large guns on European concessions, nearly all of which are burnt."

The American Consul at Chifu also telegraphed on June 22:—

"The United States gunboat Nashville, from Ta-ku, brings 33 Americans from Pei-ta-ho.

"Yesterday the Chinese bombarded the Tien-tsin settlement with 40-pounders, and the American Consulate was destroyed."

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22.

Reports from several sources point to an increasingly serious condition of affairs in the north. The anti-foreign rising, openly backed by large bodies of Chi-li and Kan-su troops armed with the best modern weapons, is spreading northward to Niu-chwang and southward to Tien-tsin.

Sheng's Yamen has declared that information has been received to-day to the effect that the foreigners in Peking were safe on the 20th, by that all the Legations had been burned except the British, Austrian, and Belgian.

JUNE 24.

The situation in the north is unchanged. The latest reports, *via* Chifu, state that the allied force of 550 men failed in the attempt to relieve the Tien-tsin settlement on Thursday night, but hoped that a further attempt, planned to take place with reinforcements on the night of the 22nd, would be successful.

The first accounts of the destruction of property caused by the bombardment are now stated to be exaggerated. The latest accounts say that the casualties were chiefly among the Russian troops north of the river. The fleet and the Consulate are still without news of Peking, but a statement has been made to-day by Sheng on the authority of a telegram from Yuan Shih-kai in Shan-tung. The latter had received news by special courier from Peking that all residents in the Legations were safe. The foreign Ministers were demanding their passports, and the Yamen appeared to be disposed to comply with their request. If the news is a fabrication the motive is not clear. If it is true it would imply the correctness of the earlier reports as to Admiral Seymour's arrival in the capital.

JUNE 25.

A military correspondent, writing from Tang-ku on the 20th, states that a further contingent of 250 blue jackets under Commander Cradock is leaving for the front. The operations of the combined forces are suffering from the want of a recognized head, from defective organization, and from the absence of transport.

The Shanghai Taotai to-day informed the Consuls that the cruisers of the Pei-yang squadron had been ordered to leave Shanghai and proceed to Kiang-yin.

From a usually well-informed Japanese source I learn that the Viceroy Liu is sending his family for safety to Hu-nan, an example which is being followed by many wealthy merchants and officials.

The China Merchants' Company is completing arrangements for placing its entire fleet under the British flag.

A telegram from a French missionary in Shantung, *via* Chifu, reports that Yuan Shih-kai with foreign-drilled troops was marching northwards. Two Jesuit missionaries had been murdered south-east of Pao-ting-fu.

JUNE 26.

A telegram from the British Consul at Chifu confirms the news of the relief of Tien-tsin and adds that the relieving force started on Sunday with the intention of affording assistance to Admiral Seymour who was reported to be intrenched near Tien-tsin.

The rumour is persistent that the foreigners have left Peking escorted by native troops, but it is impossible to trace the source of or to verify such reports, which are chiefly of native origin.

An official despatch from the commander of the American warship Newark, dated Ta-ku, yesterday, gives the number of the allied troops actually engaged in the relief of Tien-tsin as about 2,000, and the casualties as slight.

Indications are increasing in many quarters that the Chinese officials generally recognize the folly of the Manchu party in supporting the anti-foreign movement and have no desire to be associated therewith.

JUNE 27.

The British cruisers Pique and Bonaventure and the torpedo-boat destroyer Hart are due here to-morrow from Hong-kong. Two Japanese cruisers arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22.

The secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society has received the following despatch from Chifu, dated the 15th inst: "Tien-tsin bombarded. Peking very serious. Hopkins, Brown, King saved gunboat.—(Signed) Brown." The three gentlemen named are missionaries and since it is mentioned specifically that they have been saved the secretary of the society infers that the remaining 24 missionaries at Tien-tsin have been murdered. Among them are a number of women, including five members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The members of the families of four missionaries are also unaccounted for. A representative of the American Trading Company telegraphed from Tien-tsin under date of the 11th inst. "Situation worsening. Peking besieged. Danger massacre."

JUNE 23.

The Rev. Frederick Brown, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Missions at Tien-tsin, has sent the following telegram to the "New York Journal" from Chifu:—

"I have just got away from Tien-tsin in a German gunboat. The city has been bombarded for several days by the Chinese. All the foreign part has been destroyed. Lieutenant Wright, of our navy, and 150 of the white residents, marines, and sailors sent to our assistance were killed or wounded. The American Consulate was destroyed. The ammunition is almost gone. The garrison is suffering terribly, and help is needed instantly."

June 24.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society has received intelligence that the missionaries Pyke and Hayner, with their wives, have been murdered.

Shanghai, June 23.

Prince Tuan has dismissed Yung Lu, the nephew of the Empress and Commander-in-Chief of the northern forces, and has personally taken charge as General-in-Chief, after giving notice that he will march upon Tien-tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners there.

At daylight on the 21st he attacked the foreign settlements of Tien-tsin with Chinese artillery and the best foreign-drilled troops of the Chinese army, armed with Krupp quick-firing guns. He managed to burn the American Consulate, Mr. Collon's godowns and another big godown, all in the extra settlement. It is not belived that the premises of Messrs. Mackenzie, Liddell, and Butterfield nor those of the Standard Oil Company were destroyed.

Although the situation is grave and many houses have suffered from the bombardment, the Chinese have not occupied Tien-tsin, while the last news from Peking, coming from an authentic source, indicated that there was no change in the situation there. This evidently implies that the people defending the Legations were still holding out. The Chinese had surrounded them, but did not dare to attack them afresh, hoping rather to starve them out.

CHIFU, JUNE 24.

The latest official intelligence received here of the Peking relief force under Admiral Seymour is that the column, which consisted of 2,300 men representing all nationalities, left Tien-tsin on the 10th inst. and reached Lang-fang on the 12th, since which date there has been no news concerning the force.

JUNE 25.

The Chinese are reported to be advancing on Niu-chwang. The railway between Ta-ku and Niu-chwang has been partly destroyed and the engineers have retreated.

Many who are familiar with the Chinese character think the foreign Ministers and Admiral Seymour will be held as hostages to secure favourable terms of settlement.

They believe the whole Chinese army is joining in the movement under the leadership of Tung-fushiang, who crushed the Mahomedan rebellion recently and was nominally degraded afterwards, but only, it is now suspected, for the purpose of enabling him to quietly organize the anti-foreign rising.

It is estimated that there are at present 60,000 Chinese soldiers, well armed though poorly disciplined, around Peking and Tien-tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers available.

Admirable Seymour's force carried a week's rations and an average of 150 rounds of ammunition for each man.

There are 150 British and American missionaries here. They are short of money and clothes, having left their stations hastily. A ship is expected to bring 50 missionaries and French priests from the mouth of the Yellow River whither they are flocking from the interior.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 25.

A telegram to the Ostasiatische Lloyd dated Tsin-tau, June 24, 8 p.m., states that the Powers have landed at Ta-ku 8,000 troops, of which 1,200 are Germans.

A French officer who succeeded in getting through to Ta-ku reports that the Russians alone have lost 150 men.

HONG-KONG, JUNE 25.

A telegram from Canton announces that her Majesty's gunboat Redpole has arrived. All is quiet there at present, but ladies belonging to outlying mission stations are coming in owing to the warnings of native Christians and servants. Students are also deserting the missionary hospitals.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister here, has received a telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen, *via* Tsi-nan-fu, the capital of Shan-tung dated the 19th inst., stating that the foreign Ministers and other foreigners in Peking were safe and well and that arrangements were being made to provide them with escorts out of the city.

General Chaffee, who has been appointed to the command of the American troops in China, has received orders to "proceed to Peking."

General MacArthur telegraphs from Manila that the 9th Regiment has sailed for Ta-ku.

CHIFU, JUNE 26.

The first to enter Tien-tsin were the British and American forces. Having silenced the guns in the arsenal, they broke through the Chinese lines. The other foreign detachments followed close behind. The losses were small.

The foreign admirals have appointed Admiral Wise, U.S.A., commandant of Tang-ku.

THE YANG-TSZE VALLEY.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22.

It is reported from a good source that the British Government have assured the Chinese authorities that they will not land men in the Yang-tsze Valley except to assist them in quelling any disturbance that may arise.

JUNE 25.

The Viceroys Liu and Chang Chih-tung have telegraphed to the senior Consul here assuring him that they will take the responsibility for the maintenance of peace in their provinces and have withdrawn from Shanghai the six warships, with which they offer to keep peace elsewhere and afford protection to foreigners.

The German Government will not interfere unless the assurances given by the Viceroys are not maintained.

Great Britain declares that she has no intention of taking possession of the Yang-tsze Valley.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.

The Chinese Minister visited Mr. Hay to-day and informed him that he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of the three great provinces of the Yang-tsze-kiang, saying that he felt perfectly able to keep the peace in his provinces and to ensure the safety of the missionaries, and that, in conjunction with his colleague, the Voiceroy of Hu-nan, he would be able to answer for the preservation of peace and order in all the great southern provinces.

REFUGEES AT HONG-KONG.

HONG-KONG, JUNE 27.

Owing to the numbers of Chinese Christian refugees arriving in this colony the Government has placed at the disposal of the London Mission some vacant buildings within Kau-lung walled city. The missionaries are sending in their women and children, and are prepared to depart themselves on the first signs of trouble.

The export trade to China is almost at a standstill, and the Hong-Kong warehouses are becoming crowded with goods.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

M. Doyere, director of the Fu-chau arsenal, telegraphs that he has sent all the women and children of the French mission at the arsenal to Hong-kong.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE BOXERS.

HONG-KONG, JUNE 25.

Li Hung Chang officially announces the presence of foreign troops in the capital and that it is due to the "Boxers." He urges all sections of the community in the Canton provinces to be ready as occasion arises to exterminate the enemies of their country.

Numerous ruffians are entering British territory, and reinforcements of police with three Maxims have been sent to prepare for emergencies.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24.

This Government, like some others, is doing its best to retrieve the error of the recent delay by hurrying troops and ships to China. It is announced that 16 ships and nearly 5,000 troops are expected to arrive in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li a fortnight hence. Meanwhile, Admiral Kempff is using with energy what forces he has. His latest despatches, dated Chifu, June 23, report the failure of a joint Russo-American force 500 strong to relieve Tien-tsin. He will renew the attempt with 2,000 men whose nationality is not given. Admiral Kempff further reports that there are 428 armed foreigners in Peking of all nationalities.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25.

The Chinese Minister here has asked that no further detachments of American troops should be sent to China. This proposal is based on the assurance of the Viceroys of the Yang-tsze provinces that they can maintain order in their districts.

President McKinley, while acknowledging his gratification at the Viceroys' assurances, has informed the Minister that the United States cannot relax its efforts to send troops to the localities where its officials are considered to be in danger.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

The Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Saigon stating that the armoured cruiser Vauban and the transport Caravane have left that port with 500 marine infantry and a battery of artillery.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 26.

The Japanese Government has issued orders for the mobilization of a division.

CHIFU, JUNE 26.

A thousand Japanese troops are being landed at Ta-ku, and 2,000 more are due on Wednesday.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 26.

Japan has ordered the mobilization of one Division of 20,000 men of all arms.

The second-class cruisers Isis and Dido, belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, have been ordered to reinforce her Majesty's ships on the China station. The transport Jelunga has been taken up by the Admiralty and will convey 800 officers and men of the Navy to China.

An Order of the Tsar was published in St. Petersburg on Monday directing the troops in the Amur Military District to be placed on a war footing.

A member of Parliament who recently visited China draws attention to the fact that there is a space of something like 200 yards between the Tartar and Chinese cities of Peking, each are having its separate and distinct wall.

A report from New York is to the effect that it is feared that 24 American missionaries have been murdered in the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F D Simpson, B Cov
Mr U A C Streatfeild, B Cov
Mr A N Moberly, B Cov
Mr C O Hanson, B
Mr G G Hiley, B
Mr H H Forteath, B
Mr V A Stewart, B
Mr A Breithaupt, B
Mr S H C Hutchinson, B
Mr B K S McDermott, B
Mr S Carr, B
Mr R F Louis, B
Mr S C Vivian, B
Mr A Maclean, B
Mr D W Aikmann, B
Miss M W Rogers, B
Mr F du P Oldfield, M Cov
Mr J W Cherry, M
Mr T G Nagar, M
Lieut.-Col K S Nariman, IMS, Bo
Major W A Corkery, IMS, Bo
Mr F W Bain, Bo
Mr W D Sheppard, Bo
Mr R R Menneer, Bo
Mr R M Patell, Bo
Lieut.-Col B Doyle
Lieut. Col C E W Macdonnald
Major H L Abud
Major S G D Smith
Capt A R Danne
Lieut C E Edmonds
Lieut H B Birdwood
Lieut T H Campbell
Lieut A A West
Lieut G R K Williams
Lieut H A K Gough

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F D Raikes, CIE, ISC, B, 6 mo MC
Major S H Henderson, IMS, B, MC to Oct 22 1900
Mr P Gray, B Cov, 14 days' furl
Mr H M Ffrench, B, 3 mo MC
Mr W A Moran, B, 3 mo MC
Mr E O Manning, B, 3mo MC
Mr J Dixon, B extraordinary leave to Nov 17, 1900
Mr K W Deighton, B, 3 mo MC
Mr L J Lindsay, M, 4 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr A C Logon, Bo Cov, 4 mo MC
Mr A D Brown, Bo Cov, 3 mo MC
Lieut Col E S Hastings, DSO, 3 mo
Major P G Shewell, 3 mo
Capt R G Munn, 3 mo
Lieut H A K Gough, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt F H Elliott, ISC, B
Capt E Barnes, ISC, B
Mr P Gray, B Cov
Mr W Arnor, B
Mr J Dixon, B
Mr H A Bamford, B
Mr A Monro, B
Mr E B Elwin, M Cov
Mr T W S Smyth, M
Capt J B Smith, MD, IMS, Bo
Lieut C G Sinclair
Lieut T G P Lawrenson
Lieut C B L Clery

THE Earl of Carlisle has succeeded Mr. Ruskin in the presidency of the Art for Schools Association, as Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., did not care to give his name where his great age prevents him rendering active service. Mr. Thomas Armstrong's name has lately been added to the list of executive members. He retired two years ago from the post of Art director of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and was the original of Taffy, in Du Maurier's "Trilby."

THE RUSSIAN has (according to "Truth") issued a ukase positively prohibiting baccarat, which is no longer to be played within his dominions, even in private houses. Baccarat having been for many years the favourite game at St. Petersburg, the order has caused general consternation in society. The punishment for first offence is a smashing fine, while the second will render the culprit liable to a prolonged term of imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere as 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR KROONSTAD.

HEROIC RESISTANCE FOR SEVEN HOURS.

RUNDLE'S OPERATIONS IN THE FREE STATE.

BULLER AT STANDERTON.

(Compiled form the mail papers of June 22 to 29.)

THERE has been no event of really great importance in connection with the war in South Africa during the past week. There has, however, been a desperate little fight near Kroonstad, in which a number of British troops who had been prisoners at Waterval were engaged for seven hours. Colonel Bullock, who was in command, was twice called upon to surrender, but indignantly refused on each occasion, and held out with great gallantry until he was relieved from Kroonstad. General Rundle has had several brushes with the enemy, who made frequent attempts, but without much success, to break through his lines. General Buller has advanced to Standerton, where he is resting, while the railway is being repaired. General Hamilton is at Heidelberg.

LORD ROBERTS'S BATTLE WITH BOTHA.

THE BOER GENERAL ASKS FOR AN INTERVIEW.

Pretoria, June 15 (delayed in transmission).—In the middle of the fighting General Botha sent Lord Roberts word that he was willing to meet him in the centre of the position. Lord Roberts answered that he was unable to stop the operations at that stage, but that he would be willing to meet him the next day. The meeting, however, did not take place.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH IN PRETORIA.

FEELING AMONG THE BURGHERS.

Pretoria, June 19.—After the fighting to the east of the town, when the enemy were driven far beyond Brakerspruit, things became quiet and have remained so. The work of the mounted infantry under General Ridley, principally Australians, has been eminently satisfactory. They pursued the enemy doggedly, and ultimately succeeded in approaching their laager unperceived. Dismounting, they poured in a hot fire at 800 yards, each man firing 150 rounds. Two field cornets were killed. The Boers hastily inspanned, and trekked in a state of great confusion under the protection of a large force before whom the mounted infantry were bound to retire. They did so with admirable coolness, and got away without loss. All the burghers regard the continuance of the war as criminal. So long as President Kruger is willing to stick to his guns and fight to the bitter end they are ready to follow, but his flight, and the many flagrant cases of cheating and self-aggrandisement on the part of himself and his officials have opened their eyes to an extraordinary extent. I myself have heard on more than one occasion burghers express a desire to shoot the President for his betrayal of their country. In spite of the interruption to our lines of communication food is plentiful, thanks to the energy of Colonel Ward, who has done magnificent work in feeding such a large army.—Reuter.

BADEN-POWELL A BOER HERO.

Pretoria, June 15.—Immediately after our arrival burghers came in to surrender their arms. There were the strongest reasons for believing that Botha was willing to surrender. His wife sought an interview with Lord Roberts and asked that if he surrendered he should not be sent to St. Helena. Lord Roberts consented, and the negotiations appeared likely to be successful when the news of De Wet's success arrived. Colonel Maxwell, the Governor, has issued proclamations ordering civilians to remain in their houses after seven. All horses are requisitioned. Commandants Schoeman, Snyman, Smit, and many others have surrendered. The last named visited General Both a to persuade him to surrender. Many town officials have taken office temporarily. The railway has been completed to Irene Bridge. Only a small portion of the line was destroyed. The surrendered commandants dine at the regimental messes and discuss the battles in which they have been engaged. The war has resulted in a much better feeling between both sides. Great admiration and respect are expressed for General Baden-Powell. He is quite popular in the Boer camps.

THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFERENCE TO JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Prevost Battersby, in a message to the "Morning Post" from Pretoria, says:—I have discussed the question of the transference of the capital to Johannesburg with the leading inhabitants of Pretoria, in addition to many other persons of importance in the country. These persons are convinced that such a move would be disastrous politically and pacifically, alienating the sentiments of the inhabitants, confirming the distrust of capitalistic influence and bringing the intention of the Government immediately under suspicion.

The oldest influential families in the Transvaal are interested in the prosperity of Pretoria. The foreigners are almost entirely in favour of the expansion of Johannesburg. The resources of the country about Pretoria are practically untapped, though it contains rich minerals. The northern districts, which are at present inclined to accept our rule, would be immediately alienated should the seat of government be shifted further south.

Complete machinery for government exists in Pretoria with the possession of the special sanction of the mind of the people. Every influence should be used to prevent such a ruinous beginning of British rule.

IAN HAMILTON OCCUPIES HEIDELBERG.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Office on Friday received the following telegram from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria June 22, 8.30 a.m.—Ian Hamilton's column reached Springs yesterday en route for Heidelberg, where it will join hands with Buller's troops, who reached Paardekop yesterday and will be at Standerton to-morrow, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and that town, and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and people in the Orange River Colony. Baden-Powell reports from Rustenberg that he found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial on his journey. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field cornets had been captured during his absence. Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenberg district, had up to date collected nearly 3,000 rifles. The District Commissioner at Kroonstad reports that 341 rifles have been handed in at Wolmaranstad.

The following telegram from Lord Roberst was issued by the War Office late on Sunday night:—

Pretoria, Sunday, June 24 (11·30 a.m.).—Buller reached Standerton on 22nd, and found a good deal of rolling stock. All the Dutch residents had left the town. British prisoners captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken through Standerton en route to Machadodorp, near Belfast, on the Delagoa Railway. Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg yesterday. Enemy fled on the approach of his column, and were pursued by our mounted troops for six or seven miles. On the previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy and completely dispersed them, capturing six prisoners without loss on our side. Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg towards Heidelberg early on the 22nd. The enemy attacked our post at Honingspruit, and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had succeeded in burning three culverts. These will be all repaired by this afternoon.

BULLER'S MARCH.

DUNDONALD OCCUPIES STANDERTON.

The War Office har received the following despatch from Sir Redvers Buller:—

Kattbosch Spruit, June 22, 5.10 p. m.—Dundonald and Third Cavalry Brigade occupied Standerton today unopposed. The enemy left yesterday, having blown up the railway bridge and done certain other damage. The Infantry, who marched 22 miles to-day, are halted for the night at Kattbosch Spruit.

Kattbosch Spruit, June 22.—The Landdrost and officials of Standerton left the town this morning for Machadodorp. The Burghers had evacuated the town three days ago, A patrol of the Transvaal Police which was left behind on the look-out, also retired after commandeering all the farmer's horses in the neighbourhood. The Boers destroyed the centre span of the railway bridge yesterday. Otherwise the line is intact.—Reuter.

Lord Strathcona's Canadian Horse, a splendid corps of five hundred troopers, joined General Buller's force on Wednesday. All the troops in camp turned out, and gave the Canadians a hearty reception.

FIRST TRAIN TO STANDERTON.

Standerton, Monday, 7-15 p.m.—The first train arrived at Standerton to-day at noon. The line from here to Heidelberg is reported to be intact. A further number of burghers have surrendered to-day on learning that the assertions of their leaders concerning the treatment meted out to British prisoners are untrue. A search party discovered buried near the railway vital portions of machinery detached from locomotives. Sufficient was found to render two locomotives thoroughly fit for service. A Hollander in the service of the railway company and a doctor have been arrested here for being in possession of Mauser rifles. Both were very abusive against the English when their premises were invaded, but cooled down considerably when lodged in gaol. The troops are greatly enjoying their halt at Standerton, principally on account of the splendid bathing facilities to be had in the Vaal River.—Central News.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

The following telegram from Sir Redvers Buller was published by the War Office on Sunday:—

Standerton, Sunday, June 24 (3.25 p.m.).—Four hundred and sixty-one prisoners, Irish and Middlesex Yeomanry taken at Lindley, and 180 men, details of Highlanders' Brigade taken with a convoy near Heilbron, passed through Standerton on the 18th. Of these a few severely wounded, including Lord Longford, had been left at Reitz, and the following sick were left here:—Highland Light Infantry.—6474 Lance-Sergeant W. H. Maloney, Privates 3947 D. Macdonald, 3088 D. Lindsay, 6098 J. Cosgrave. 2nd Black Watch,—7213 J. Mansfield. 46th Company Irish Yeomanry.—9444 Trooper J. Hill, who is seriously ill. Others doing well. The bulk of the prisoners, including Lord Leitrim, Lord Ennismore, and Victor Gibson, are stated to have been in good health.

BOER PATROLS ACTIVE.

Standerton, June 25, 11.35 a.m.—To-day parties of the enemy were seen within eight miles of Standerton. Patrols were sent out to the surrounding districts, and returned reporting that there was no serious trouble expected. A construction train proceeding from Platrand has been derailed through a rail at a curve being loosened. The casualties were two Engineers badly injured, and four natives.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE RETURN OF BULLER'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT DURBAN.

Durban, Monday afternoon.—The last of the Naval Brigade with General Buller returned from the front to-night. The detachment comprised blue-jackets under Captain Pitcairn Jones, of the gunboat Forte, and the Natal Naval Volunteers under Lieutenant Anderton. The men came direct by train from Volksrust. They were received at the railway station here by a guard of honour drawn from all the ships of the Navy at present in port. An official welcome was extended to the detachment by the naval, military and municipal authorities. The Mayor of Durban addressed the officers. The bluejackets then rejoined their ships, but the Natal Volunteers will now return to the occupations they had temporarily thrown aside. Most of them are in business here. All are delighted at the share they have taken in driving the enemy beyond the borders of the Colony. The welcome given by the people of Durban to the men who returned to-day was extremely hearty, and the men state that great and enthusiastic crowds turned out at all the stations along the route, and vociferously cheered the returned troops. Although the Natal Naval Volunteers have been disbanded, it is understood that they will again be brought together to join the demonstration of welcome upon the return of the corps still at the front.—Central News.

DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR KROONSTAD.

HEROIC RESISTANCE.—SHELLED FOR SEVEN HOURS.

Capetown, June 25.—General De Wet's commando is still exceedingly active. On Saturday it cut off an outpost of Canadians on the railway between Kroonstad and Honings Spruit, attacked an entrenched camp of Shropshires and Canadians at Honings Spruit, intercepted a train going south with troops, cutting the railway to the north and south. The released British prisoners from Waterval, commanded by Colonel Bullock, came to the assistance of the latter, and a desperate fight took place, lasting several hours. Reinforcements from Kroonstad arrived, and the Boers retired. Our loss was Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks, and three men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded.—Reuter.

Kroonstad, June 24.—The released prisoners were armed with rifles surrendered by the Boers, and were without artillery. Colonel Bullock managed to telegraph to Kroonstad before the wires were cut. The enemy destroyed the railway on each side of our position. They sent a white flag summoning the troops to surrender, but the demand was at once refused. It was then half-past eight. After a heavy shell and rifle-fire which lasted several hours, the enemy again invited Colonel Bullock to surrender, but he continued an unflinching resistance until half-past three, when reinforcements, consisting of the 17th Battery, Royal Artillery, and 300 Yeomanry, under Colonel Brookfield, from Kroonstad arrived. The Boers fled immediately.—Reuter.

FROM PRISON TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

Major H. T. de C. Hobbs, of the 2nd West Yorks, who was killed in this fight, was taken prisoner owing to his staying behind to assist a wounded man at Willow Grange, in Natal, on November 23. Second Lieutenant H. H. Smith, reported severely wounded in the same fight belongs to the 1st Gloucesters, and was taken prisoner at Nicholson's Nek.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S OPERATIONS.

REPULSE OF A BOER FORCE.

Hammonia, Tuesday (via Leribe, June 21).—General Rundle this morning with Yeomanry and Artillery, smartly repulsed a body of Boers who were attempting to work round our left. A farmhouse which was harbouring the enemy was shelled.

Later.—The repulse of the Boer force which endeavoured to circumvent us this morning was effected by a rapid forward movement of the Yeomanry with three guns in support of the pickets. Under cover of the Artillery, our troops advanced to rifle range and engaged the enemy with volley fire, the guns meanwhile searching a kopje which the Boers held. The enemy's advance was thus immediately checked, and they were forced to retire again amongst the hills. They had no artillery. The shelling of the farmhouse which was harbouring the enemy was not attended by any casualties on our side, with the exception of two horses wounded. The enemy's losses are unknown, but several wounded Boers were seen after the firing, which lasted about two hours. With the exception of a few artillery exchanges at Ficksburg, Rundle's various positions remain quiet.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Rundle (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) moved his head-quartes on Tuesday near a drift over the Spruit. This is the only drift for several miles by which the Boers can get southward. Our position here is impregnable, and General Rundle can keep the Boers cooped up until our people are ready finally to deal with them.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S TRANSPORT ATTACKED.

ROUT OF THE BOERS.

Senekal, June 23.—The Boers attacked General Rundle's transport five miles out from Senekal to-day. The Scots Guards and Hampshire Yeomanry, who formed the rear-guard, repulsed the enemy. The Colonials, with artillery, followed up the fleeing Boers and completed the rout. The British casualties were very slight.—Reuter.

Winburg, June 25, 10 p.m.—On Saturday during the march from Rietpan sniping continued as usual. After the whole of the transport had almost entered Senekal, a party of Boers emerging from a donga at the foot of Tafelberg, made a daring attempt to cut off the stragglers. The Hampshire Yeomanry, under Capt

above all things precious to a soldier he lost what is necessary to a happy life, for in the moment when his military career was assured by a brilliant feat of arms it was terminated by a bullet which, striking him sideways, blinded him in both eyes. Thus do Misery and Joy walk hand in hand on the field of war.

LORDS ROBERTS AND METHUEN.

WHY THE MODDER DESPATCHES WERE NOT CRITICISED.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Pretoria writes as follows on a subject which has attracted general attention:—Some surprise seems to be felt at Home at the fact that, while General Buller has been severely criticised by the Commander-in-Chief for the operations at Spion Kop, no comment has been made on Lord Methuen's despatches regarding the Modder River campaign. The facts are these. Lord Methuen sent his report to General Buller before the arrival of Lord Roberts at Capetown, and Sir Redvers Buller forwarded it to the Secretary of State for War without comment. The despatches were, however, returned from the War Office with the request that they should be completed, and not merely supplemented by reports from subordinate officers. This was done; but Lord Roberts, who had meanwhile assumed the Command-in-Chief, did not feel called upon to comment on despatches already submitted to Sir Redvers Buller when in a similar position, and returned to South Africa only for amendment.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, July 19.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Fleet Paymr A H Sherris has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

June 21.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in her Majesty's fleet:—G O Stephenson M K Grant Acting Sub Lieut W E Middleton has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieutenant in her Majesty's fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majest's Order in Council of April 30 1877 Assist Engr J A Watts has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

June 23.

Paymaster D B Lyndsay Hopkins has been advanced to the rank ofStaff paymaster in her Majesty's fleet. Assist Paymr F A Wainwright Denman has been promoted to the rank of paymaster in her Majesty's fleet.

June 25.

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut W F Tyler has been placed on the Retired List. Sub Lieut C E Frogratt has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant Acting Sub Lieut L A Davidson has been confirmed as sub lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, June 22.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors—H B Vaughan, C Tritton, F W G Wadeson.

To be lieutenant—Lieut C F Woodward, from the Dorsetshire Regt.

To be second lieutenants—The undermentioned second lieutenants from the Unattached List:—A w H M Moens and H F Gordon.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be colonel—Lieut Col C H Joubert Bengal Establishmen.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels—Bengal Establishmen. G P Lukis R R H Whitwell L A Waddell D B Spencer J Clarke M D C C Vaid P D Pank T R Mulroney M D T R Macdonald, Madras Establishment: R H Cama W B Browning C I E, C M Thompson C S Rundle J W Evans Bombay Establishment: H P Dimmock M D, C B Maitland.

Captains to be majors—Bengal Establishment D G Marshall D M Moir M D I F W Whitchurch V C J R Roberts F W Gee K Prasad P W O'Gorman W H Gray G T Mould Madras Establishment A E Grant F C Pereira Bombay Establishment J G Hojel H C L Arnim G S Thomson.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under mentioned officer to the Half Pay List:—Capt J W Wolfe Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Col G W Martin.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Gen H Wylie C S I. The retirement of Major Gen B Wemyss is antedated to April 18 1900.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment—Lieut Cols C J H Warden R N Stoker T R Macdonald

Bombay Establishment—Lieut Col A S G Jayakar.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgn with the honorary rank of Capts W H Lewty Bengal Establishment and W R Scroggie Bombay Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned officer:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt F W Lethbridge.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Military Department Government of India—Brevet Lieut Col E De Brath Indian Staff Corps second deputy secretary to be first deputy secretary vice Col E G Borrow appointed a deputy adjutant general; Capt F G Cardew Indian Staff Corps an assistant secretary to be second deputy secretary vice Lieut Col De Brath.

To be assistant adjutant generals—Lieut Col H B Mortimer, vice Lieut Col J Sherston deceased Brevet Lieut Col H R B Doune Norfolk Regt vice Lieut Col R M Grenfield vacated; Major J S E Western, Indian Staff Corps.

Capt I Philipps Indian Staff Corps to be deputy assistant quarter master general Army Headquarters; Major W G Hamilton D S O East Lancashire Regt a deputy assistant adjutant general to be deputy assistant quartermaster general of a Command vice Major W E Bunbury whose tenure has expired; Capt R J G Elkington R A to be a deputy assistant adjutant general Royal Art vice Capt H H Butler vacated.

To be deputy assistant adjutant general—Capt H A Iggulden Derbyshire Regt a station Staff officer first class vice Major R A G Gosset vacated; Major F A Wilkinson Royal Fusiliers a station Staff officer first class vice Major E L Guilding deceased; Capt F A Dudgeon vice Major W G Hamilton D S O appointed deputy assistant quartermaster general of a Command; Capt C O Swanston Indian Staff Corps vice Capt H Hudson whose tenure has expired; Major R B Dunstervilla East Surrey Regt vice Major C F G Young whose tenure has expired; Capt V B Fane Indian Staff Corps.

Major C M T Western R A to be assistant military secretary and aide de camp to Lieut Gen Sir G B Wolseley K C B commanding the Forces Andrias Lieut A G Stuart Royal Scots to be aide de camp to Major Gen M Protheroe C B C S I commanding a first class district Capt T P England Royal Fusiliers to be aide de camp to Major Gen B A Combe C B commanding a first class district.

WAR OFFICE June 22.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Major H D Fanshawe from 19th Hussars to be major vice G F Douglas promoted lieutenant colonel on half pay.

3rd Hussars—The Christian names of Second Lieut James Jardine Dobie are as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 22 1900.

11th Hussars—Lieut Col E R Courtenay on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment is placed on half pay.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

Lieut Col G P Douglas from half pay to be lieutenant colonel To be majors:—Majors H E B Walton and R G M Willough by Reserve of Officers Capt P M Pryce Reserve of Officers to be captain Ridlugnr and Honorary Capt J Marshall Reserve of Officers to be ridingmaster Capt E Dimar retired pay to be quartermaster.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

To be captains:—Captn L W Matthews and H A Amyat Burney Reserve of Officers Lieut J M Benett Stanford Reserve of Officers to be lieutenant.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

Major L Stamer Reserve of Officers to be major; Capt W G Renton Reserve of Officers to be captain.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut L W S Oldham to be captain vice E G Young deceased The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C W Biggs C M Wagstaff T T Benrens.

June 26.

2nd Life Guards—The promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants are antedated as follows:—A R Trotter to Nov 16 1899 vice J G Brinton seconded; William Lord Kensington to Nov 16 1899; C Champion de Crespigny to Feb 3 1900, vice Thomas Earl of Longford seconded.

1st Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut R C Longworth from 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut R J Grewing seconded.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—P G Reynolds from 9th Dragoon Guards in succession to Major F J Ryder on service in South Africa G R Watson from 5th Dragoon Guards vice R W Longfield seconded second Lieut S R A Hankey from 6th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut A Burt appointed adjutant.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Sir D E D Bradley Bart late captain 19th Hussars to be captain with the temporary rank of captain in the Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut (District Officer) R W Dale is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art; Second Class Master Gunner L Hegarty to be lieutenant (district officer), vice R W Dale.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels;—J W Stirling, vice Brevet Col W L Davidson, removed on appointment to the Staff, R A G Harrison, vice L W Parsons, removed on appointment to the Staff; E W Fleming, vice Brevet Col J Leach, placed on half-pay. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the staff:—G F Milne, J B Aldridge. The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieut S W H Rawlins, from the Royal Marine Art; Second Lieut J N Sinclair, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Art; Second Lieut E G Langford, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Art; Lieut H N Hill, from the Tynemouth Volunteer Art, and from private, Imperial Yeomanry; Second Lieut A E Newland, from 8th Lancashire Volunteer Art; Lieut J E Westgarth (New South Wales Local Military Forces), from the New South Wales Bushmen. The undermentioned gentlemen, from the Natal Local Military Forces, to be second lieutenants:—Corporal C Bettington, from the Imperial Light Horse; Corporal R M Boger, from the Imperial Light Horse; Trooper P R Wilson, from the Imperial Light Horse. The undermentioned gentleman to be second lieutenants:—H C G Wray (University candidate); C O Carew Hunt (colonial candidate). The name of Second Lieut H F St G Caulfeild is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 4, 1900.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieut C A Gatt from the Royal Malta Art; Second Lieut G Mompalac De Piro from the Royal Malta Art; Lieut E D Matthews University candidate, from 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Art; Lieut J E F Dapice from the New South Wales Local Military Forces. The undermentioned gentlemen to be second lieutenants:—Trooper N Llewnellin Natal Local Military Forces from the Imperial Light Horse; Trooper J Way from the South Australian Local Military Forces; F G Maunde Thompson University candidate,

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Superintending Clerk R Friar to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

THE WEATHER.

The following weather telegrams were received on Saturday morning by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co:—

Broach.—Rainfall 21 cents. Weather showery. Seasonable weather. Looks like rain.

Bhownaggar.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing. More rain wanted generally. Sowing partially begun.

Veerumgaum.—Cloudy during the day, clear at night, no rain.

Wadhwan.—Telegram not received.

About 75 cents rain fell on Thursday at Godhra. The weather is cloudy and showery.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT DAMAUN.

From 6 a. m. on Thursday to 6 a.m. on Friday, the fall of rain at Lower Damaun has been ten inches and fifty cents. This has exceeded any day's rainfall during the last three years, except that of 10th September, 1898, when 19 inches and 43 cents were registered. The rain was accompanied by stormy winds and fell in torrents at night. Since morning the Dhamanganga river has been flooded, and a current of water encompassing the whole breadth of the river is rapidly running from east to join the sea on the west, carrying with it innumerable faggots and a few logs of timber which are being taken possession of by the Machis. The strong current in the river has prevented ferry boats crossing the river, and the communication between Lower and Upper Damaun is stopped with the result that schools on both sides and some offices in Upper Damaun including the Court, whose employees reside at Lower Damaun, are closed.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London, reports having experienced fine weather and fresh monsoon.—The s. s. Apollo, Captain E. W. Pickthorn, arrived in harbour a Saturday, from Calcutta, met with brisk monsoon in the Bay of Bengal very hard monsoon and much rain with heavy sea on the West Coast. Through the stress of weather minor deck fittings were damaged.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nurani, Captain J. E. Sandiland, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, had south-west monsoon and very high sea.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Friday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over head of the Bay, and cyclonic storms with pressure more than a quarter of inch in defect, is lying over the Sunderbunds. The barometer has fallen briskly in the north of the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind and south-west Punjab; while it has risen slightly to briskly in North Punjab. Pressure is in moderate to considerable defect over the greater part of the country. Winds have increased on the West Coast and are very strong at Bombay. This morning light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and rain has been general over the whole of north-east India, while showers have been received in the North-Western Provinces and Upper India. Orissa has received heavy rain; False Point reports six inches; Mussoorie four, Balasore, Silchar and Chaibassa two; Agra and Dehra Dun one and three quarters. On the West Coast, Bombay and Surat have received three and-a-half inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, light to heavy rain in Rajputana, and light rain in Gujarat and North Madras. Kotah has received three inches, Jaipur two, Belgaum, Raipur, Sumbalpur and Hyderabad one inch. Temperature continues in large excess in Sind, and is in moderate excess on the West Coast and Madras Deccan, but is normal or in only slight excess or defect elsewhere.

JUNE 14.

Saturday: The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Burma, Bengal, Orissa and north of the Bay and the cyclonic storm over Sunderbunds yesterday has advanced in north-westerly direction into south-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. It has partly filled up. It has given moderate to heavy rain in Chota Nagpur and light to moderate rain in Bengal. Ranchi has received three inches, Darjiling two-and-a-half. Chaibassa one-and-a-half. Light rain has been general over the North-Western Provinces and showers have fallen in Upper India. Simla has received two-and-a-half inches, Bareilly and Lahore one. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West-Coast. Bombay, Belgaum and Poona have received from two to three inches. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Central India and Rajputana, and light rain in the Central Provinces. Jaipur and Kotah report three inches, Neemuch two-and-a-half, Indore, Sutna, Mount Abu and Udaipur from one to two inches. Light to heavy rain has been received in Burma, the heaviest fall being six inches at Akyab. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and is in considerable defect in the Punjab and Orissa. It is 6 degrees in excess in Sind; in remaining Provinces it is normal or in slight to moderate excess or defect.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·127	E	4	95·1	77·6	83	1·02	1·49	—3·41
Sirsa	29·392	SE	19	94·3	77·1	85	...	0·61	—3·22
Delhi	29·413	E	8	87·2	79·5	85	...	2·90	—3·63
Agra	29·363	SE	4	88·0	80·4	85	0·35	3·6	—4·56
Cawnpore	29·397	ENE	2	91·3	80·1	87	0·83	3·17	...
Allahabad	29·344	ENE	6	88·6	81·3	87	0·48	3·39	—6·98
Jhansi	29·381	S	1	84·2	80·2	91	0·50	3·19	—8·04
Jacobabad	29·297	Calm	0	11·6	89·3	52	...	0·00	—0·54
Karachi	29·424	W	16	93·0	85·3	85	...	0·0	—2·07
Jeypore	29·453	NNW	2	82·2	76·1	98	3·47	7·15	+0·62
Ajmere	29·416	Calm	4	82·9	75·6	86	0·19	1·99	—3·89
Deesa	29·436	SW	18	102·1	78·1	77	0·60	0·60	—5·92
Ahmedabad	29·430	SW	6	101·3	76·1	86	0·16	0·22	...
Bhuj	29·447	WSW	25	93·3	80·4	77	...	0·02	—1·81
Jamnagar	29·470	SW	37	95·1	84·8	76	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·450	S	7	87·5	78·3	83	...	2·57	...
Veraval	29·528	W	14	89·0	80·2	92	...	0·28	...
Neemuch	29·438	WSW	8	82·0	70·5	97	2·42	7·25	—7·92
Indore	29·453	W	10	82·3	70·1	98	1·65	4·60	—6·11
Saugor	29·411	W	1	85·4	74·1	89	...	7·11	—7·05
Jubulpore	29·402	WNW	3	87·9	75·1	97	0·48	8·63	—9·12
Hoshangabad	29·461	SW	6	87·2	75·2	75	0·15	8·62	—7·18
Khandwa	29·443	W	14	89·0	74·6	89	0·43	7·24	—2·98
Raipur	29·410	SW	11	82·3	74·6	88	...	15·45	—0·47
Nagpur	29·453	W	9	88·2	75·1	91	0·14	10·55	—3·95
Amraoti	29·498	W	17	85·0	71·3	86	0·07	5·71	—6·65
Akola	29·515	WSW	7	90·0	74·7	88	0·53	9·39	—1·30
Surat	29·498	SW	12	82·0	78·6	89	0·39	4·16	—14·85
Malegaon	29·536	WNW	15	92·41	73·6	79	0·27	3·56	—3·61
Bombay	29·580	W	22	82·4	77·7	88	3·11	30·58	—4·86
Poona	29·539	WSW	18	77·1	71·9	84	2·34	6·82	—1·20
Ahmednagar	29·591	W	13	79·3	69·4	96	0·39	8·51	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	21		63·7	88	1·25	11·63	...
Sholapur	29·629	WSW	21	91·2	70·0	90	0·54	7·65	+0·60
Ratnagiri	29 627	WSW	12	85·4	?	89	0·41	47·19	—2·43
Belgaum	29 660	W	34	73·3	63·4	95	2·31	24·43	+3·76
Goa	29·665	WNW	16	86·0	80·4	91	0·1.	40·75	...
Karwar	29·683	SW	12	84·7	...	88	...	79·43	+21·30
Mangalore	29 710	WSW	4	86·8	75·4	88	0·50	52·99	—·97
Calicut	29·758	WNW	12	83·2	75·0	92	0·49	49 86	+2·81
Cochin	29·791	W	..	87·0	78·6	86	0·02	36·47	+·274
Bangalore	29·710	WSW	20	86·3	67·3	78	...	3·69	—1·99
Seconder-abad	29·576	W	20	86·8	72·5	88	...	8·55	+0·56
Masulipatam	29·571	W	11	92·6	78 1	83	0·10	6·39	—1·87
Bellary	29·648	W	17	93·2	78·3	53	...	1·13	—1·44
Cuddapah	29·624	W	G	96·1	82·4	57	...	1·57	—1·38
Madras	29 611	WSW	9	100·5	84·0	51	...	2·66	—1·12
Coimbatore	29·,25	SW	5	84·9	71·6	82	0·12	2·94	+0·99
Trichinopoly	29·693	WNW	10	97·6	80·3	59	...	1·96	—0·31
Negapatam	29·703	Calm	5	99·5	82·0	63	...	2·65	0·03
Colombo	29·817	WSW	11	84·5	75·0	95	0·50	11·50	+1·22
Aden	29·631	SW	10	94·3	81·3	77	...	0·00	—0·01

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=2·28 (29·61); G. T. H.=2·25 (30·14); St. G. H.=2·33 (29·88); C. P.=3·11 (30·58).

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk rise in Sind and at Malegaon, Bombay Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep over the country lying to the south of Latitude 24°, while to the north of that parallel the readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, southerly at Bhavangar Para, and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong.

A few cases excluded, the temperature variations are on the whole moderate. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and the skies are more or less cloudy almost everywhere.

Heavy rain has fallen at Jeypore (3·47"), Bombay (3·11"), Neemuch (2·42"), Poona (2·34") and Belgaum (2·31"); over an inch at Indore (1·65"). Aurangabad (1·25") and Lahore (1·02"); about three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore; about half an inch at Allahabad, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Deesa, Jhansi, Agra and Colombo; about a quarter of an inch at Ajmere, Ahmedabad and Cochin; and from 0·01 to 0.14 cents at Nagpur, Amraoti, Goa and Coimbatore.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared and a new area of low pressure has developed over the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and at Ajmere, where the weather is slightly unsettled and rain in local showers is likely. The winds which were blowing strong have decreased in force at Bombay and the monsoon gradient between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal. The weather is therefore favourable for rain in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and on the Malabar Coast, and light local showers are likely in Gujarat. The following telegram was received from the Simla Office:—

"Hoist cautionary flag signal at Bombay. Gale over North Arabian Sea appears due to strong burst of monsoon and not to any cyclonic storm." Owing to the late receipt of several telegrams this report is printed about half an hour late.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Espl'ade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 00	28 07	29 57	25 49
Saturday, 14th July	2 28	2 25	0 41	4 89
Sunday, 15th July	0 87	0 32	0 52	0 29
Total	32 15	30 64	30 50	30 67
Total fall to July 15th 1899	22 64	23 98	29 17	26 18
Total fall to July 15th 1898	34 39	35 83	36 53	34 09

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 86
Saturday, July 14th, 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 65
Sunday, 15th July, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0 2
Total	27 53

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	13 50
Saturday, 14th July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	6 31
Total	19 81
Total fall to 13th July, 1899	27 12

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	46 54
Friday, 13th July, 1900	10 18
Total	56 72

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 13th July—

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previous total	3	46	1	12	0	48
Rainfall on the 12th July	0	73	0	50	0	4
Total up to date	4	19	1	62	0	52

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·541
Temperature of the Air	degree 79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·922
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 616
Fall of Rain	4·89
Total fall during month	12·12
year	30·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·19

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JULY 14.

10 p.m.	82·3

SUNDAY.—JULY 15.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	82,3

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit to be heard in Chamber.

392 1900—Mathubhai J and M—Manecklal Jamnadas vs Banekrao Pandurang.
For Judgment.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J.
For Judgment on Motion.

361—Craigie L and O—Narrayen Dwarkadas vs Kassibai and another—Wadia and G.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

497 98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs C A Turner and others—E G and W and F and D—For consent decree

745 98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anundrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. Craigie L and O and Little and Co.—Part heard.

484 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper—Rudiabai vs Isaack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rudiabai vs Isaack Haji Ellias—In person.

348 99—Captain and V—Kashinath Gopinath and another vs Dheenath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V N Kirtikar and Dikshit and D.

416 99—Dikshit and D—Narayen Vishnu Gokhle vs Dhondinath Sitanath Ajinkya—Khunderao and S.

606 98—Ridgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Cool Mahomed and others—N, M. Cama S B and N and B M and M.

3 98—S B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Horbai and others—H M and M, W and G, S B and N and K B Mehta.
For Trial of Issues

Bicknell M and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1888 and in the matter of E Winters alleged patent—Ahmedbhai Abdul Guffur—Petitioner—Payne G S and M for E Winter.

86 1900—Chitnis M and M—Kessowjee Himsey and others vs Visram Rulsey and another—Payne G S and M—For posponement.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For an exparte decree.

221 1900—M and J—Bai Ruttonbai vs Alladin Somji and others—Thakurdas D C and H
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended Long Causes.

271 1900—J and R—C A Turner vs Goolam Hoosen Mahomedally and others

274 1200—Hiralal M and M—Sadashiv Shanker Wagle vs Vishwanath Wasudeo—Dinckar and others,
Long Causes.

779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Jwarkadas and another vs Badradin Abdulla Koor—Jamsetjee and R. Part heard.

479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Hyderally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kur—E G and W and P R and K—Part heard

86 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Goverdhandas Motiram and others—Bhaishanker and K. Part heard.

68 2862 1900—Smetham B and N—Dharmajee Shurmajee vs Boodibai and others—Ardashir H and D. (for postponement.)

729 99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and another vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

99 4296 1900—Shamrao and M—Mahonlal Hemraj and another vs Roopchand Patani—Payne G S and M

149 1900—Edgelow G and W—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs Haji Abdoola Haji Abdool Satar—Tyabji D and C

Dr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer, who has just arrived in London from an expedition in Central Africa, has brought with him a very large collection of natural history specimens obtained by him in the course of his remarkable journey across the unexplored region lying between Lake Rudolph and Lado on the White Nile. Dr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. Carlile Fraser, a naturalist, who was specially selected for his experience as a collector.

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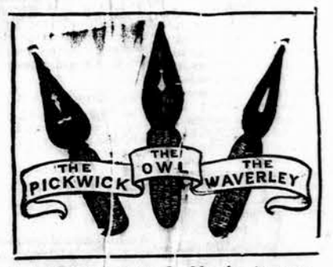

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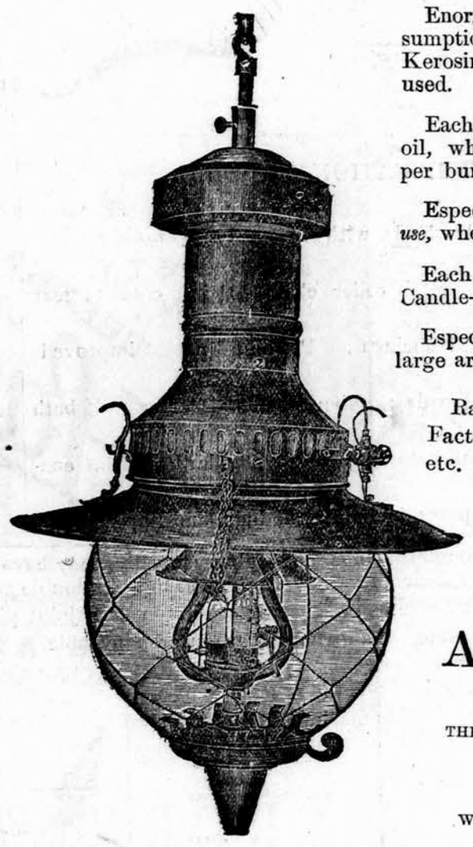

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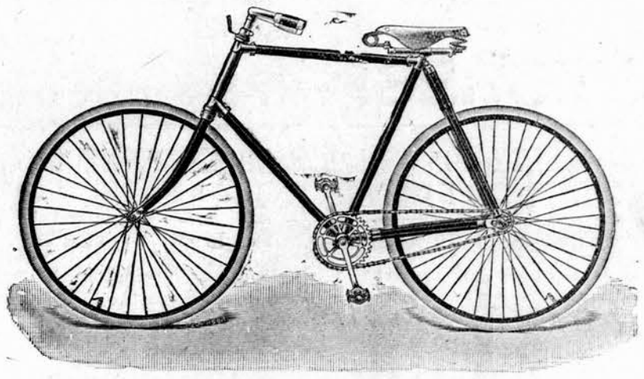

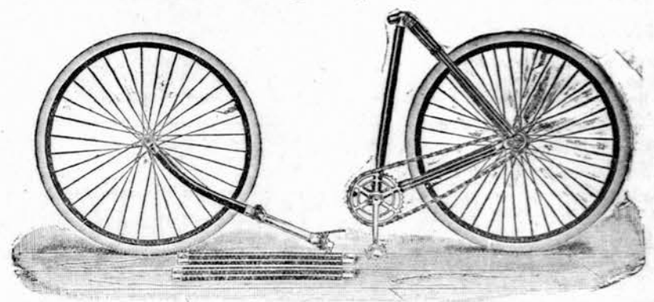

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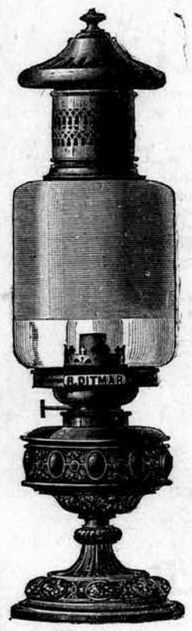

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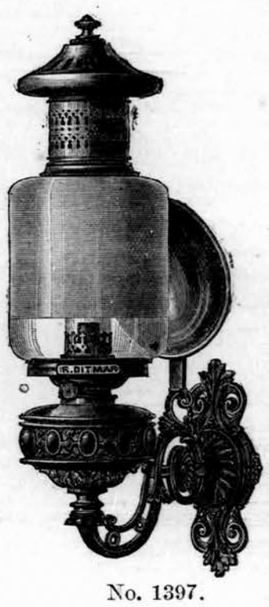

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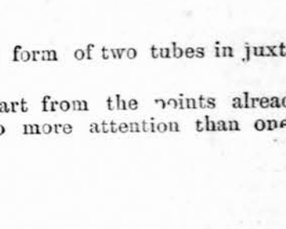

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